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[From the Main (Saco) Democrat.]

## WHY DON'T THE BANKS RESUME?

BY Q. Z. V MARKS

Why don't the banks resume? ah, why
Do they prolong the day,
And at their counters *change* deny
And only paper pay?
They've made us wait full long enough
And scold and fret and fume,
And now we want some better stuff,
Why don't the banks resume?

Why don't the banks resume? Alas!
Why don't they pay the *cash*,
And give us something that will pass
As quick as powder flash:
Shinplasters swarm as thick as bees,
Our patience quite consume,
A greater plague are they than fleas,
Why don't the banks resume?

Why don't the banks resume? Oh tell
The folks the reason why!
'Twere better for the folks that sell,
And good for those that buy;
For specie's such a clever thing,
It takes but little room
When purses with its metal ring
Why don't the banks resume?

Why don't the banks resume? They said
They've held a meeting late
But ah the rogues, I'm much afraid
They'll make the people wait;
They've put the evil day away,
The specie hasn't come,
Still let the people shout and say—
Why don't the banks resume?

Why don't the banks resume? If they
Should do the thing that's right,
And specie for their paper pay,
'Twould be a pleasant sight;
The busy world so dull before,
Would then with smiles relume,
And I should never question more—
Why don't the banks resume?

[From the "Nelsonian Reminiscences."]

## THE BURNING SHIP.

My dear Friend,—Ere now you have heard of the lamentable catastrophe of the old Charlotte, and the miraculous preservation of your friend. I will, as far as I can collect my ideas, give you a faint description of the horrid scene that keeps my brain in a whirl of agitation, and will ever remain while memory holds her seat. With many of the officers I was on shore at Leghorn, intending to accompany a large party to the opera, when a rumor reached me that the ship was ordered to sea under Captain Todd. Upon this I walked to the admiral's palazzo, and received notice to join instantly, as she was then unmooring. With a few, hastily collected, we repaired on board, leaving many young midshipmen, that had strayed away a-shore, found the ship a stay peak, and heard the "Pipe all hands—make sail a-boy—let fall—sheet home, and hoist away," and our beautifully-cut canvass stretched upon our square yards, decorated our taper masts with the celerity of a well-organized ship, to kick and dry for weighing. "Brace the yards for casting to starboard," said Captain Todd, "and heave and a-weigh." The drums and fifes struck up "Coil away the Hawser," and the measured tramp of the men gave life and jollity to the scene, and was an excellent accompaniment to the heart-inspiring tone.—"She is a-weigh, sir," said the officer of the forecastle to the first lieutenant, as the whole ship fell gracefully off to starboard, who, returning the salute, reported the same to the captain; and he, pacing the deck, looked a noble sea-officer of large proportions. And now, to reflect that god-like form is reduced to ashes, the muscles that gave Herculian strength to the [illegible] by intense heat, [illegible] shapeless mass [illegible] depth—but I an[illegible]

At four that [illegible] watch, I left the [illegible] and top-gallant sails "p[illegible]" along the waters like a thing of life," a breeze having just sprung up as she had been becalmed most of the night.—At six I was awoke from a deep sleep by the firing of guns that from the continuity shook my cot. Alarmed at such an unusual circumstance, and with the hurried feet of men running to and fro, I made to the ward-room door, upon opening which, a dense volume of thick black smoke drove me back half-suffocated and bewildered. I ran to the weather quarter gallery; and there, O God! what a sight burst on my view! The flames that rose from the quarter deck, and gave it the appearance of a crater of a volcano, had just reached the rigging; the glare was reflected strongly on the agitated faces of hundreds of men assembled on the forecastle.—"There is Dundas,' said Lieutenant Erskine to me, for he had joined me in his shirt, in the quarter gallery, "There is Dundas on the forecastle, endeavoring to let go the anchors; I will join him or perish."

"Better join the launch," said I, which, full of men, was making her best efforts, with only one oar, to increase her distance from the burning ship. Amid the roar of Artillery and the cries of despair, I heard the manly tones of Captain Tood's voice, over my head; what he said I could not make out; but poor Erskine, who was immoderately fat for a lieutenant, made his ascent to the quarter-deck bulwarks, along which he was climbing.—The ship lurched to leeward, the bulwarks gave way with a horrid crash, and disclosed what might have passed for the mouth of hell, into which my poor friend was hurried in an instant. I heard his agonized cry, as the flame, like the tongue of a serpent, lapped him in its folds: I saw his last despairing glance thrown upon me, and the bright glow of the furnace threw a more lurid glare as it enveloped him. O! it was a sickening sight! The sea was covered with struggling sailors, the few boats that ventured near under a heavy fire, which the guns, that were all shotted, sent forth, were full to sinking. Some of our young midshipmen, were in these boats, and forced the cowardly Italians into the fire at the point of their dirks. Both anchors were now cut away, and the noble ship swung head to the wind in consequence. I found my post much incommoded by the smoke and the flames that were now blown aft, and with the ejaculation used by the publican and sinner which came from my heart; I plunged into the water and struck for the launch.

"There is no room, and we cannot take you in," said many voices from the boat. "Keep off; on your peril!" said a discordant one, as I grasped the gunnel of the well-filled boat, and a heavy blow broke two of the fingers of my right hand, and made me relinquish my hold. I then swam alongside the boat, and entreated them to save me. Though a few, with the generous quality that characteis British seamen, would have risked the safety of the boat in my favor, still the majority were against me, and the ruffian who had disabled my hand sat watching me, ready to repeat the blow.—To depict my feelings in this tremendous scene! they can be imagined, but not described. Under the stern of the burning ship, that was discharging her hundred and thirty guns, were seen hundreds of men swimming and floating on spars; in the distance, vessels afraid of venturing near the shot and expected explosion of the magazines; here and there a few Italian boats, with a young midshipmac, at the point of his dirk, urging them to save the drowning; one or two from English merchantmen regardless of all danger, loading with the swimmers, and dashing into the mouth of danger, to receive those who, unable to swim, had hung on the blazing ship to the last. The flames now shot high above the mast-head, and reminded me of an eruption I had once viewed of Etna. It was very terrible, joined to the cries of the young, the groans of the wounded, and the shouts and yelling of the burning.

Finding myself much exhausted, I struck out for a man I saw on a grating. "Hillo; shipmate," said he, "keep clear, for it is too small for both of us; boat-a-hoy!" if you have room for a spare one, as for me, I am doing well, and shall make the Isle of Gorgona in three hours" Upon which he spread his neck-kerchief with his teeth and hands as a sail, and squatted on the grating apparently at his ease.

As I was giving up hope, which in general is slow to desert me, the boat with the captain of the after-guard of the starboard watch—for it was the veteran John Nailor, that had pointed me out for succor—hauled me in just in time to prevent me from sinking, for I had struggled with many a drowning wretch, who clutched me, as men in that state will, and in consequence I had a quantity of water. I was roused from my torpid state by the blowing up of the after magazine, which detached the whole of her stern frame from the body of the now splendid luminary, that gave an idea of a world in conflagration. She now majestically raised her bow high in the air, with her tapering mast and submerged stern, going down gracefully in the "deep, deep sea." Every cry was hushed, and the people held their breath, as this beautiful fabric of human creation buried itself in the waves, and created an immense commotion in the agitated waters. A tremendous concussion followed, and, "Stand clear" was shouted from the overloaded boats, as the mainmast descended from the immense height to which it was blown by the grand magazine exploding under water; had it taken place above nothing could have survived the concussion. Down it came, with a horrible crash, tearing all before it, and putting an end to the miseries of a hundred half drowned wretches

My dear Friend—You will see by the above that I am partially recovering from the extreme depression caused by the horrid calamity detailed in my last. That dreadful scene of conflagration is ever before my eyes, and my nervous system (if sailors are allowed to have nerves) will take some time to recover the shock. I will [illegible] of our poor friend Lieutenant ****** into the burning furnace, reflecting a countenance, as he turned it full upon me, filled with indescribable horror—the piercing and agonized shriek to which I involuntarily responded, is forever ringing in my ears—the darting of the forked flames, from yard to yard, and mast to mast, till they soared above the clouds and illuminated the most minute object, making all as distinct as the meridan sun—the numberless sinking and struggling sailors—their despairing imprecations when beating off from the already overloaded boats. One of them, I am told, in a violent paroxysm of madness, before he jumped over board, deliberately broke the thigh-bones of a boy, and threw him into the boiling waters. You will recollect our old messmate, young Southers, the doctor's son; nearly exhausted, he caught at, and grasped, an oar pulled by a person we both know without much esteeming. This person, I am informed, cruelly shook him off to certain destruction, and flew to save a much greater man, whom he had seen lower himself from the bowsprit. He was successful, and I have no doubt promotion will be his reward. The last sight of poor Captain Todd was on the poop. He then, half clad, had pistols in his hands, preventing any quarter cutters from being lowered, and endeavering to drive the men, intent on escape, to their duty. Poor gentlemen! he was a gallant and good man, and fell a victim to the all-devouring flames.

The cause of the calamity is, I believe, truly stated, that the ship being ordered so suddenly to sea, obliged them to press the hay intended for the cabin and ward-room stock all night.—When daylight broke, our old shipmate Robinson, called by us, as you recollect, Bonaparte, from his dashing appearance, and wearing his cocked hat fore and aft like a midshipman with money in both pockets, being mate of the morning watch, commenced washing the deck.—Having swabbed the larboard side, he directed the loose hay to be moved over from the starboard, in order that it might go through the same process. In the hurry of moving it was crowded on the match tub in which was the lighted match, placed under the sentinel's charge at the admiral's cabin door, (every night a great quantity being so placed) without observing the match. It soon burst to a blaze, and the quarter deck was in flames before any check could be given. This confined the captain and ward-room officers abaft, and the only one on the forecastle was the Hon. L. Dundas, who let go the anchors, kept the fire from spreading by the ship's swinging head to wind, therefore most of the men were saved on the forecastle. Had it been an English port, as we were not far from it, many would have escaped with [illegible] from [illegible]

But the Italians were afraid of the shot that were dropping in all directions, as the ship swung, and looked on prudence as the better part of valor. They had likewise a well founded horror of our magazines which could not be flooded, and which blew the lower masts high into the air, occasioning great destruction to the half-drowned and struggling swimmers. I am told that as Lord Keith, after sending out every thing from the mole that was fit for sea, stood on the outer battery, and saw through his glass the destruction of his noble ship, the burning of his gallant captain, lieut. ****, and other officers, with hundreds of his men, his feelings quite unmanned him, and the big tears which coursed each other down his aged cheeks with his convulsive sobs, attested the acuteness of his feelings. He is a kind and amiable man and has lost about $6000 in plate and stock.—But you will have an opportunity of judging for yourself, as the Foudroyant is intended to take his flag; when my dear friend we shall have an opportunity for many a long yarn on this melancholy subject, which is always uppermost in my thoughts. Would to God I could forget the heart-breaking sighs I was then spectator of! they haunt me even in sleep.

## ANECDOTE OF A YOUNG MEXICAN AND AN INDIAN GIRL.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING

'At length, one day, a large band of Blackfeet appeared in the open field, but in the vicinity of rocks and cliffs. They kept a wary distance, but made friendly signs. The trappers replied in the same way, but likewise kept aloof. A small party of Indians now advanced bearing the pipe of peace; they were met by an equal number of white men, and they formed a group midway between with all due ceremony. An instance of natural affection took place at this pacific meeting. Among the free trappers in the Rocky Mountain band, was a spirited young Mexican, named Loretto, who in the course of his wanderings, had ransomed a beautiful Blackfoot girl from a band of Crows, by whom she had been captured. He had made her his wife, after the Indian style, and she had followed his fortunes ever since with the most devoted affection.

'Among the Blackfoot warriors who had advanced with the calmut of peace, she recognized a brother. Leaving her infant with Loretto, she rushed forward and threw herself upon her brother's neck, who clasped his long lost sister to his heart with a warmth of affection but little compatible with the reputed stoicism of the savage.

'While this scene was taking place, Bridget left the main body of the trappers, and rode slowly towards the group of smokers, with his rifle resting on the pommel of his saddle. The chief of the Blackfeet stepped forward to meet him. From some unfortunate meaning of distrust, Bridget cocked his rifle just as the chief was extending his hand in friendship. The quick ear of the savage caught the click of the lock; in a twinkling he grasped the barrel, forced the muzzle downward, and the contents were discharged into the earth at his feet. His next movement was to wrest the weapon from the hand of Bridget and fell him with it to the earth. He might have found this no easy task, had not the unfortunate leader received two arrows in his back during the struggle.

'The chief now sprang into the vacant saddle and galloped off to his band. A wild hurry scurry scene ensued, each party took to the positions, and [illegible] to gain favorable either side without much effect.—The [illegible] girl had been hurried off by her people at the outbreak of the affray. She would have returned through the dangers of the fight, to her husband and her child, but was prevented by her brother. The young Mexican saw her struggles and her agony, and heard her piercing cries. With a generous impulse he caught up the child in his arms, rushed forward regardless of Indian shaft or rifle, and placed it in safety upon her bosom. Even the savage heart of the Blackfoot chief was reached by this noble deed. He pronounced Loretto a madman for his temerity, but bade him depart in peace. The young Mexican hesitated, he urged to have his wife restored to him, but her brother interfered, and the countenance of the chief grew dark. The girl he said belonged to his tribe—she must remain with her people. Loretto would still have lingered, but his wife implored him to depart, lest his life should be endangered. It was with the greatest reluctance that he returned to his companions.

"The approach of night put an end to the skirmishing fire of the adverse parties, and the savages drew off without renewing their hostilities. We cannot but remark, that both in this affair and in that at Pirre's Hole, the affray commenced by a hostile act of white men at the moment when the Indian warrior was extending the hand of amity. In neither instance, as far as circumstances has been stated to us by different persons, do we see any reason to suspect the savage chiefs of pefidy in their overtures of friendship. They advanced in the confiding way, usual among Indians, when they bear the pipe of peace, and consider themselves sacred [illegible] ceremonial by any hostile movement on our part, it is we that incur the charge of faithlessness, and we doubt not, that in both these instances the white men have been considered by the Blackfoot as the agressors, and have, in consequence, been held up as men not to be trusted.

"A word to conclude the romantic incident of Loretto and his Indian bride. A few months subsequent to the event just related, the young Mexican settled his accounts with the Rocky Mountain Company, and obtained his discharge. He then left his comrades and set off to rejoin his wife and child among her people; and we understand that, at the time we are writing these pages, he resides at a trading house established of late by the American Fur Company in the Blackfoot country, where he acts as an interpretor; and has his Indian girl with him.

EDUCATION THE RESULT OF STUDY.—We often hear the expression, "if I had the advantages." or, "if I had the education," made by men who were destined by nature, with exertions on their own part, to shine in society. William Cobbett had no advantages—his were all disadvantages. That writer says; "I learned grammer when I was a private soluier on the pay of sixpence a day. The edge of my berth or that of my guard bed, was my seat to study in; my knapsack was my book case, and a bit of board lying in my lap was my writing table. I had no money to purchase candle or oil; in winter time it was rarely that I could get any light but that of *the fire*, and only my *turn* even of that. To buy a pen or sheet of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of *food* though in a state of half starvation. I had no moment of time that I could call my own and I had to read and write amidst the talking, laughing, singing, whistling, and bawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless of men; and that too in the hours of their freedom from all control. And I say, if I, under circumstances like these, could encounter and overcome the task, is there, can there be, in the whole world, a youth who can find an excuse for non-performance?'

*Another remarkable Instance of Oblivtousness!*—A gentleman, after hearing the account of the absent-minded man who wiped his face with the newspaper, and sat down to peruse the napkin, said that was nothing to an instance that occurred to his observation. His bedfellow, lately, who was remarkable for his habitual absence of mind, after having made all needful arrangements for retiring to rest—put his candle into bed, and blew himself out!! *Post.*

Lord Mansfield being told of a very young lady having married a gentleman of seventy years of age, his lordship said, 'she had better married *two thirty-fives.*'

THE END OF A SPECULATOR.—We cannot refrain from publishing the following paragraph as a solemn warning against the mania of the day:

"A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, in mentioning the death of Mr. Andrew Dexter, of that city, thus alludes to the extreme fluctuation of worldly circumstances which marked his life:

Personally, I knew but little of the man.—But fame once was busy in heralding his name. Once he was a rich banker at the North.—He owned an entire bank,* and with it broke almost every other bank in the State, before he got broke himself. He built the celebrated great Exchange in Boston, which was burnt, of Montgomery-awising founder of the town man of active sober habits. over a

And this man, I am told, was sick and died in a little ten by twelve office, in this city, with scarcely the necessaries of life furnished him when they would have been of service to him! and that but five or six persons followed his remains to the grave!"

What a melancholy tale is told in this casual paragraph! *Sic transit etc.* This unfortunate man, whose solitary sick bed was almost denied the necessaries of life, and whose remains were scarcely honored with the decencies of Christion burial, was, not many yeras ago, one of the *prince merchants* who dazzle the passing eye with their unsubstantial splendor. He was a great dealer in stocks, shares, and banks, and proudly lorded it upon the Exchange! He is another victim of the demon of speculation, at whose shrine so many are annually sacrificed. When will our people learn that this mad spirit is as fatal to individual happiness as to national prosperity? When will they learn that neither personal nor public weal can exist without integrity, prudence and industry? The spacious projects which delude the popular eye with the appearance of riches, do not and cannot create wealth.—They can only alter its distribution, and that at the expense of those who have honestly earned it. The amount of misery produced by this captivating mania is frightful. The best men, when involved in the vortex, are inevitably whelmed. Robert Morris, that patriot of the Revolution, died in abject poverty, to which he had been reduced by the extravagant speculation in which he engaged; and his associates did not share better fate.

*The Farmer's Exchange Bank of Gloucester, incorporated in 1804.

*A Lass.*—A wit, bemoaning the uncomfortable prospect of celibacy, and comparing the respective happiness of the married and single state, exclaimed; what can make the bitter cup of a bachelor go down? and in the same tone, by way of condolent response, observed, a *lass*! a *lass*.

The following captial shot was let off at dashing young lawyer in Baltimore, the other day:—Why is M——like necessity? Because he *knows no law*.

*Marraige Extraordinary.* — Married, in Sud*berry*, of Mass. on the 19th August by the Rev. Mr Cran*berry*, Mr. Nehemiah Black*berry*, to Miss Catherine Elder*berry*, of Dan*bury*. We hope the decendants will not be goose*berrys*.

The opposition journals, all over the country, are like an awkward young urchin in his first suit of broadcloth and brass buttons. They have been expecting it so long that they scarcely believe they have it on; they are conscious that it is something too rare and fine to be soiled immediately, and yet they can ill restrain their usual propensity to raise a splash in the pud lles. Some, it is true, evince a disposition to make men of themselves as much as possible, and certainly strut with great aptitude. Others cock their hats and their elbows, and hector it over their humble companions, as though the gilt would remain upon their buttons for ever. Upon the whole, there can be no doubt that the whig press, at the present moment, is exhibiting as richly ludicrous an illustration of the old saying, "set a beggar on horseback," &c. as has yet been seen in this capricious world.

The leading anti-administration journals of this city propose one mode of celebrating their triumph, which is highly becoming and every way worthy of them. It is that of GENERAL ILLUMINATION! Now a whig illumination will certainly be a spectacle worth beholding. We believe it is unprecedented in the history of our country. Certainly our late war, with all its victories, on lakes and oceans, over a foreign foe, never elicited an illumination from this school of politicians. Blue lights we do remember something about, but these were not burnt exactly by way of patriotic exultation, unless our memory has failed us. But the present is a greater occasion; a splendid victory has been obtained over one half of the American people by the other half; the glorious cause of exclusive privilege has triumphed; in a word, "*rags has riz, and gold is fell,*" and we must needs have an illumination.—*N. Y. New Era.*

[illegible] habit.—*Cincin. News.*

From the Eastern Argus.

## AN ADMISSION.

Certain federal papers (after laboring in vain to prove that they are not *federal*,) have at length set about proving that if they are so, the fact will not operate as a disqualification with that party which would like to be known as "*whigs*." The Journal of Commerce says "*the great body of the "whigs" are decidedly against all these narrow notions*," and to prove its assertion refers to the fact that the true blue, unadulterated Hartford Convention federalists, like David B. Ogden, who were on the "*whig*" (!) ticket at the late election in New York, *received as many votes*, as those candidates who have never confessed their federalism, but have been known under other names. This fact proves the Journal's position, & it proves just as conclusively, what we have always asserted, that the *old federal* party and the *modern* "*whig*" party, are one and the same—at any rate, we find one of the leading journals of the latter asserting and proving that to have belonged to the former *is no disqualification*. A federal paper in this city, the Courier, copies and endorses the Journal's article, and says:—

"It cannot be supposed that to him who has come upon the stage of action since the old federal and democratic party divisions to which defunct federalists must candidate for office once belonged."

Pray when did the "*old divisions become defunct?*" Upon the principle that it takes two to make a bargain, they have not yet "*become defunct.*" The federalists have endeavored to shake off *their name*, but *not so the democrats* —the latter have, and will continue to stick for old names and old tests. We are not to be inveigled to sea without compass, chart or rudder—we think it better to go by the old soundings, and steer by the old lights. The great questions upon which the country is divided now, involve the same *principles* with those which divided it years ago, when the federalists were proud of their name, and the democrats, as now, were proud of theirs. Why then should we consent to a change of *names?*

The Portsmouth Journal, which has been a modern "*whig*" paper in good standing, advances the same doctrine with the Journal of Commerce. It welcomes into the ranks of its party, "*every man who is tired of experiments*," and says:—

"It will not be worth while to enquire whether his grandfather wore a cocked hat or a round one—whether his father voted for Jefferson or Adams, nor whether HE HIMSELF believed gun-boats to be the best navy, or signed his name to a *Washington Benevolent Society*, AND STOOD UP FOR THE HARTFORD CONVENTION."

Neither of the papers give even an intimation that any change of principles is essential to qualify an advocate of the Hartford Convention federal] party—he can be taken into full communion without any evidence of "*a change of heart.*" Why, then, should these self-styled "*whigs*" object to being called by their true name of *federalists?*—simply because it has become odious—for the same reason that a rogue fancies an *alias*. Let those gratify the whim of the federalists who will, *we will not*, and we venture to suggest to our democratic brethren throughout the State, the policy and propriety of adhering to old names and old tests. We are not willing to fellowship, politically, with a Hartford Convention federalist, until he has changed his principles, and sincerely repented of his past deeds—the mis-called "*whigs*" say *they are*, and for our own part we see no good reason why they should not be—for them to turn up their noses at federalism, would be like the arms and legs rebelling against the body from which they derive their strength.

From the Eastern Argus.

## THE LATE BANK CONVENTION, &c.

The proceedings of the late Bank Convention have given very little satisfaction to the community generally. The feeling is almost universal that it was the duty, and within the power, of that Convention, to have fixed upon a day for resumption. The convention is irresistible that the postponement was a political measure, dicated by Mr. Biddle, and intended to operate in favor of the Institution over which he presides. It is the determination of the federal leaders, if possible, to stave off the resumption so that the continuance of an irredeemable currency may be brought to bear upon the next elections—let them *beware that they do not overstep the mark!* Among the people, without distinction of party, there is a feeling that it is the duty of the Banks to resume at an early day in the spring, and that if they do not fulfil that duty they will cease to have a claim to any farther forbearance.

The reader will see by the facts set forth in the following article from the New York Herald of the 8th inst., that the state of the foreign exchanges is such as to enable the banks, (if they have been judiciously conducted,) to resume forthwith—that a National Bank is not necessary to regulate or facilitate exchanges—and that the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston Banks oppose a resumption for a "*consideration*".—

"The equalizing movement in the foreign exchanges continued to-day till the very last moment. We are credibly informed that a few parcels went as low as 111, calculating in bank money, which is nearly equivalent to 3 per cent under the real par of exchange between New York and Liverpool. The same process continues in domestic exchanges. To-day exchange on New Orleans was sold for 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 premium—on Charleston, 1 1-2 —and on Mobile 5. This remarkable fact is now developed of an equalization almost in the southern exchanges without the aid or intervention of a National Bank. Indeed, it is confidently stated, that if the course of commercial events continue, exchanges between New York and New Orleans *will fall to par in a short time*—a thing unprecedented and unknown in the commercial history of this country.

Conclusions, from these facts, may be drawn, of great importance to financial science. They prove that the elements of commerce control the exchanges—not the factitious rules of a board of directors or the existence of a national bank. Cotton, and cotton alone, is the principle element of phenomenon. The amount of capital to purchase cotton has been flowing towards the south, while the south has given New York few orders for goods.

But while this continues to be the healthy action of the commercial circle, formed of Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, the state of the exchanges between New York and the neighboring Atlantic cities is unnatural and high. Exchange on Baltimore is 2 per cent—on Philadelphia 1 3-4, on Boston 2 to 2 1-2.—This arises from the fact that the balances, due by those three cities to New York, are estimated at $5,000,000. This among capital to the without is there, while New York is deprived of her just rights. To this circumstance is also to be attributed the opposition to the resumption of specie payments, by Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia in the Bank Convention. As long as the present state of dishonor continues among the Banks, New York cannot call in her bank balances, nor charge interest. Under our own State suspension law, the western banks agreed to pay 4 to 5 per cent interest for all balances accumulating here after a certain date. This had the effect to keep down those balances—but with Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the suspension leaves us entirely in their power. The motives which influence the refusal of these banks to name a day for resumption, become therefore, very plain and very obvious.

*Apropos* of the Bank Convention—We perceive that Maine was represented by Ashur Ware *and* Joseph C. Noyes, the federal representative in Congress from Hancock and Washington. Were the latter gentleman's credentials called for? Had he any? Judge Ware was the only delegate chosen by the State Convention—Mr. Noyes was there as a political delegate from the U. S. Bank party.—Judge Ware, it is understood, was in favor of fixing on a day for resumption, Mr. Noyes opposed! We do not hesitate to say that the latter was *influenced by political considerations alone*—he could have had no other reasons, for the Bank with which he is connected at Eastport, and which, it is presumed, he claimed the right to represent, *has never suspended specie payments.* And yet one of its directors, to answer a political end, voted to fasten upon this commercial [illegible] currency. Let his constituents remember this—let them not forget that he went, *an interloper*, into the Bank Convention, and there voted against a resolution requiring those Institutions to *pay their debts*, to *become honest*, and that too after the Banks of this State had itstructed their only duly elected representative to vote for the *earliest practicable day.* Let these thing be remembered.

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*The Message* is assailed by the opposition press in the city of New York, in terms of wholesale denunciation: Save the Journal of Commerce, it is denounced *in toto*, and without reservation or qualification. If they are to be credited, not a word of it is said, nor a suggestion rightly made. It is denounced, at once, as non-committal, and as committed in the strongest terms—as tame and subdued, and as fierce and uncompromising—as succumbing to the Conservatives, and as imbued with loco-focoism—as "timid, cowering and wavering," and as breathing war, and "echoing the coarse calumnies of the Globe."

If any thing can be required to satisfy republicans of the truth and the strong grounds of the Message—and of the sincerity with which the President has presented his views to the consideration of Congress and for the judment of the people,—it is this indiscriminate and wholesale war upon it and upon him in federal quarters. But the most senseless and ideal of the charges against the Message is that of loco-focoism.—The unscrupulous New York Express exclaims, "Well Martin Van Buren is a loco-foco yet!" and the, Albany Daily Advertiser, thinks that "few who have considered Mr Van Buren's position will be disappointed at the general features of loco- focoism which pervade the Message."

The meaning and scope of "Loco Focoism," in the federal acceptation of the word, we shall take another occasion to illustrate. Meanwhile we do not believe that a single American citizen has risen from the persual of that document with the belief, or with the remotest thought, that it was imbued with loco-focoism, in any particular or in its "general features." Nor do we believe that the thought would occur to any one, unless it were suggested by sinister malice or partisan hostility. Wherein do the "general features of loco focoism pervade the message?" Are they to be found in its opening paragraph, —the renewal of an expression of gratitude to the Giver of all Good for His being protection and for the continued dispensations of His favor upon our beloved country? Are they to be found in its wellconsidered and impartial review of the fortunate condition of our foreign relations—in its succinct statement of the condition of the national finances—in its business notices of the army, the navy, the military academy, and the general post office? Are they to be found in its clear and just recommendations in relations to the classification and graduation of the prices of the public lands and the protection of the rights of the actual settler? Are they to be found in its calm, moderate and conciliatory view of the question of a disconnexion between the banks and the government; in its language of deference for the opinions of others; or in its free submission, under a firm conviction of the soundness of its suggestions, to the national will, as "the supreme law of the republic?" Are they to be found in its disclaimer of hostility to the State banks; or in its exposure of the fraudulent issue by the present Bank of the United States, of the irredeemable notes of a defunct institution, acting in the capacity of trustee, but in violation of every obligation as such, and of every duty to the public and to the government?

But we will not question the intelligence of the people of this country so much as to pursue the interrogatory, or to imagine for a moment that a device so stale and groundless can deceive them, in any degree, or that the patriotic and thinking electors of our republic can be drawn away from a just and rational support of the administration by imputations which so [illegible] federal and sinister origin.

*Albany Argus.*

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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, December 19, 1837.

The success of the federal party has emboldened them in many instances to an avowal of their sentiments and principles which we rejoice to see. We rejoice at it because it will have a tendency to rouse up the spirit of democracy when they are once convinced that their old foe is in the field—that the federalism of by-gone days is creeping out of the holes and lurking places where it had sought for shelter from the aroused indignation of the people. The election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency was hailed as auspicious to the resuscitation of federalism, and one of the leaders of that defeated party proclaimed that those who fell in the first Adams were to rise with the second. But the people caught the alarm and their hopes were crushed. Now in their hour of success and fancied victory some are throwing off the mask and proclaiming their hopes of the restoration of the principles of Adams and Hamilton. The patriot, Jefferson, whom the people have been taught to esteem and admire—and whose reputation is enshrined in the hearts of the democracy of the country, is now attacked with the vilest abuse by those who a little year ago dared not to whisper a thought injurious to his character. Some may enquire why the ashes of the dead are thus raked open; why the sanctity of the grave is invaded by political scribblers? The answer is plain. The writings of Jefferson have become a sort of political text book to the democracy of the country, and they have exerted and continue to exert an influence over the minds of the people dangerous if not fatal to the success of federalism. It is perhaps found more convenient or less difficult to attack his character than his positions and arguments. At any rate they appear to think that if his character can be destroyed in the estimation of the people, his principles and precepts will possess less influence. The plan is a bold one but we have no fears of its success. When the opponents of the present administration have written down Jefferson, they will doubtless write up Adams, Hamilton and Ames. When the people have learned to despise the former, they may easily be taught to venerate the principles and doctrines of the latter—but not till then. We are spared farther remarks on this subject, by the several able articles which our readers will find in this days paper, and to which we invite their attention.

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Mr. Webster in one of his late speeches declared that there was but one question before the country and that question has but two sides. It follows, then, that there can be but two parties, and each man must belong to one or the other of these parties. That question is Bank or no Bank. We are glad to have that question so precisely put. The people can understand it. We trust that most of them have their minds made up. The time will soon come when we shall be called upon to act—Will you be governed by a National Bank or by such rulers as the people may select? This is a question that you are called upon to decide, not merely for yourselves but for your children, and for posterity. If you sell yourselves and your liberty to a Bank, there can be no redemption but through blood—if you part with the power of self government it cannot be regained except by a revolution. It will never be too late to yield to the aristocracy of wealth. You will always have the means of propitiating that power so long as you retain the administration in your own hands. But if you once yield there will be nothing left to contend for. The forms of a free government may still be kept up because they may be useful to veil the deformity of a despotism—the chains may be gilded, but they will not be the less galling. Choose then your side of the question now presented by the friends of a National Bank. The wealth of the country and all whom it can influence or control will be on one side. The democracy of the country will be on the other.

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It is stated that the elder Adams when pressing upon his relative, the Patriot, Samuel Adams, the necessity of establishing a monarchial government, replied to his enquiry of how he could induce the people to submit to the loss of their liberties, by saying that he would do it by slander,—by reviling and decrying every man who opposed their measures. This idea appears never to have been lost sight of by his followers. No man since that day has been eminent for his devotion to the cause of the people—no man has dared to maintain the democratic doctrines of the capacity of men for self government—of equal rights and privileges, and resistance to all irresponsible power, but what the whole federal press has been loud and vehement in his abuse and unsparing in their attacks upon his character and reputation. From Jefferson to Van Buren the mode of attack has been the same, and the charges similar if not identical. The principles of democracy are represented as opposed to the order and well being of society—as destructive of national prosperity and happiness. The federalists have always claimed for themselves all the religion and decency, and attempted to slander their opponents as being destitute of both. This mode of attack has not heretofore met with the success which was anticipated for it, but it is still persisted in as though it were the last hope of the aristocracy. As one of their own politicians has said of them, the federalists are too obstinate to learn any thing from past experience, but still go on contending for the exploded doctrines of the darker ages of the world, while the people have been maintaining and enjoying the blessings of freedom and equality. There is however, something in the scheme above referred to, and its practice has been attended with partial success. But it can never be completely successful so long as the people are honest and intelligent.

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We need not invite the attention of our readers to the President's Message, as we trust that all will peruse it with deep interest. But we do ask for it a careful and attentive consideration. The sentiments it contains and the doctrines it elevates are such as will command the entire approbation of every democrat in the country. There is nothing mysterious or perplexing about it. Every one who reads can understand it. The federalists who consider it their duty to find fault with it, appear to be at a loss on what point to attack it. One says it is too decided, another charges it as being non committal. Its views are charged with being arbitrary and dictatorial by one, while another finds it full of loco focoism, and containing the essence of radicalism. The truth is, that when men are determined to find fault, objections are easily made. All who are honest and capable of judging will allow the message to be able, frank, and dignified. It is to be expected that our opponents should dissent from the doctrines advanced, and endeavor to decry them in the estimation of the people. While these done in an open and frank manner, as does the President has friends have a right and we presume have no disposition to complain. From such a course we have nothing to fear. We must also expect misrepresentation and abuse. For this we presume every democrat is prepared. We are ready to [illegible] of the people.

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The result of the late Bank Convention we perceive has not disappointed the expectations of the people generally. They must have been aware long before this that they had nothing to hope from the Bank—that the object of the convention was political and pecuniary, and that these interests alone would influence their determinations. Such has been the fact. That portion of the convention who were influenced by pecuniary considerations would have been willing to have fixed upon some future day for the resumption of specie payments, but the politicians would not consent to this. They would not consent to forego the advantages which the Bank party in politics might derive from continuing the pressure another year. They feared to relax their grasp upon their victims, lest their indignation for the past might overcome their fears of the future, and that those who now rule with a rod of iron, might find the rod held over their own heads. By the mass it was supposed that the people had not yet suffered enough—that they were not yet prepared to kiss the rod and vow fealty to a national Bank. They found that the object intended by the suspension was not yet fully accomplished—and that the independence of the people was not yet fully subdued, therefore the pressure must be kept on and the screws tightened.

Well be it so. The remedy is in the hands of the people. They may use it or patiently endure whatever their masters may choose to inflict. We do not pretend to know exactly how much the people are disposed to bear in the way of insult and oppression, nor how far their spirits are subdued to submit to the terms prescribed by these moneyed corporations who are but the creatures of their will. If we were satisfied that a Bank aristocracy was the best form of government, our spirit would still revolt at the means employed to bring it about. Time will show whether the democracy of the country is not of the same opinion.

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We find nothing in the Congressional proceedings worthy of particular notice. As yet they have hardly commenced business. Another week we will endeavor to inform our readers what they are about.

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READ! PONDER! DECIDE!!

☞ Democrats decide, whether you will ever *succumb* and crouch like beasts of burden to such *modern Whig* doctrine—such an anti-republican, privileged, despotic system, as is given in the annexed outlines of their political creed:—*North Star*

From the Boston Advertiser.

## WHIG DOCTRINE!

☞ The exploded doctrine of Hamilton, that the people were their worst enemies is again revived since the whig successes in New York. We are now openly told by the ablest federal writers, that the people are incapable of self-government, that the Constitution gives them too much liberty, that suffrage must be restricted, that the President must hold his office independent of popular will, and the two separate Houses of Congress abolished.

These are the principles of the resuscitated federal party, now openly advocated in the New York Commercial, and declared by that paper to be from the pen of one of the highest leaders in the party. It is a fact that a labored essay has appeared in the New York Commercial of Monday last, in which the following monarchial doctrines of the revived federal party are unblushingly maintained, and from which the people may learn what their fate will be if the monarchial party, the modern whigs, ever get the ascendency.

It is held forth as sound doctrine, to the Commercial,—

1. That it is idle to talk of the intelligence of the people, for "the history of nations cannot present an example of such TOTAL WANT OF INTELLIGENCE as our country now affords."

2 That it is a FUNDAMENTAL MISTAKE that the people MAY BE GOVERNED, or will govern themselves by reason."

3. That "the difficulties in our political affairs are the genuine and natural consequences of DEFECTS *in the Constitution*, and of the FALSE AND VISIONARY opinions which Mr. *Jefferson* and his disciples have been proclaiming for forty years."

4. That *universal suffrag* has been left without ADEQUATE RESTRICTION.

5. That high officers should *not be responsible to the people*, and the Constitution *must be changed* in this respect, because "when the Executive officers depend for their offices on annual or frequent elections there will be no impartial or efficient administration of the laws."

6. That "the Constitution *must* SECURE the Chief Magistrate in his office."

☞ These are the whig doctrines of the day, and give that party a National Bank and they will establish just such high tory principles of arbitrary government as these. We are surprised to see the mask off so soon. It was to have been supposed that the "dear people" would have been flattered a little more before they were told they were too ignorant to govern themselves or to be trusted with the election of their rulers.

The exulting New York whigs of the Ogden and Burr school, have avowed their high government doctrines a little too soon. Mr. Webster has just sent a letter to the Boston Whig eating Committee advising them to do every thing possible to flatter the people—to be sure all committees and managers consult the people most respectfully before they do any thing, and then do as they please, in the midst of this complaisance from Mr. Webster out comes the true federal doctrine that the people are not fit to govern themselves!

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## FROM CANADA.

A correspondent of the New York Express writes from the "North part of Vermont," under the date of Dec. 4, as follows:—

"The Patriots are rapidly organizing, but they are in great want of arms.—They hope to procure them in season for the winter campaign. If the more wealthy of the patriots would raise funds sufficient to purchase five or ten thousand stand of arms, they would easily take possession of all the lower Province, except Quebec, this winter."

From the representations of the writer, the British troops engaged in the operations against St. Denais and St. Charles, accomplished nothing to boast of.

The Plattsburg Whig of Saturday, Dec. 2, gives an account of the entrance of a royalist Sheriff with three armed men, into the tavern of Mr Nichols, an American citizen at Champlain. The British officer enquired if certain men of the Canadian Radical party were there, and, upon receiving an indirect answer, proposed searching the house. Mr N. told him he should not search, when the Bailiff threatened to blow out his brains Mr Nichols dared him to fire—after which the loyal party left the house. The circumstance excited a little hurricane of yankee indignation. The Burlington (Vt) Sentinel of the 8th inst., says:—"About 40 Canadian gentlemen who had fled from their families to Swanton across the line for fear of being arrested upon the charge of high treason—thinking after the battle of St. Charles and the Proclamation of the Governor, that they would be safe to return their families, started from Swanton with that view. They were attacked at Mississkuoi by about 500 loyalists lying in ambush, who had heard of their determination to return home. They killed one man, wounded two, shot one horse, and took one prisoner. The party of Canadians, we understand, upon being attacked retreated across the line."

The St. Albans Journal says:

The Patriots are organizing their means and preparing for their winter campaign. Little or nothing will be done till there is sufficient ice to Montreal they are assembled in large numbers and are drilling under the command of a man by the name of Cusnard and a Swiss officer by the name of Girod. They have the complete command of the country and have stopped the mails. On this side of the St. Lawrence they have retired from St Denis and are now posted at St Charles.

All active operations will probably be suspended on both sides until the month of January.

Not the least reliance can be placed in the accounts of the battle of St Charles which are published by the Tory paper of Montreal. We have received information from numbers of persons who were engaged in the battle and are well satisfied that the whole loss on the part of the patriots does not exceed 30 killed. The British loss must have been a great.

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## LATEST FROM CANADA.

*Further particulars of the engagement near Missisknot Bay.*

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED!

We have a slip from the office of the Burlington Sentinel, dated 9th inst, from which we gather the following interesting particulars.

On the authority of a letter from St. Albans, dated on the 7th, it says of the battle near Missisknoi Bay:—

"It appears that a party of patriots, which had been for a few weeks in Twanton, providing themselves with arms and ammunition, attempted to cross the line on the evening of the 6th, under protection of a body of Patriots from the Province. The loyalists who were apprised of the intended movements of the Patriots, assembled in the vicinity of the Bay in a body of about 500, with the intention of intercepting them. They stationed themselves in three divisions upon the roads by which the patriots were expected to march.

About 10 in the evening the patriot party were fired upon by the division of the loyalists stationed upon the road leading by the dwelling of Mr. Morse, 2 miles east of the Bay. The fire was returned with spirit. The engagement lasted about 20 minutes. The Patriots were defeated, and fell back towards Swanton with the loss of two cannon and several killed and missing.

Bachet, the editor of the Quebec Liberal a talented and spirited Patriot leader was severely wounded and taken prisoner.

The proclamation of the Governor we apprehend will not produce any sensible change in the aspect of affairs.

Four thousand dollars have been offered for the arrest of Papineau, on the charge of high treason, and two thousand dollars for Brown.

The Franklin Republican states that Lynch law had been threatened to those Americans who afforded protection to the patriots. Families from Canada are flying in consternation

from the seat of war and are settling down among us. The men, both Loyalists and Patriots seem resolved to stay and abide the issue. The roads in every direction are guarded, and the first salutation a traveller to the Province meets with, is "stand."

The Proclamation of the Governor, after setting forth various causes therefor, declares that he has "issued orders to Lieut General Sir John Colborne, commanding Her Majesty's Forces in the said Province, and other Officers of Her Majesty's Forces in the same, to arrest and punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the said Conspiracy and Rebellion which now exist within the said District of Montreal and which have broken out in the most daring and violent attacks upon Her Majesty's Forces according to MARTIAL LAW, either by *Death*, or otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient for the punishment and suppression of all Rebels, in the said District; of which all Her Majesty's subjects in this Province are hereby required to take notice."

We have received our Quebec papers of the 4th, and Montreal of the 5th inst; —*N. Y. Com.*

The first division of the 43d regiment, from Fredericton, arrived at Quebec on Sunday, the 3d of December.

The number of volunteers authorized to be armed and employed in military at Quebec, was limited to 1000, and was completed early last week. They are to serve under the regulations of the army. A detachment of troops has been sent to Isle Jesus to watch the motions of the disorganizers at Grand Brule.

From the Eastern Argus.

## AN INFAMOUS ATTACK UPON THE MEMORY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We have never, within our recollection, met with a more thoroughly base and infamous paragraph—or one more essentially false in word, letter and spirit—than the following from the *Portland Orion*, a paper which was started less than a year since with abundant professions *of political neutrality*, but which has degenerated into a common sewer through which that filth and calumny which is too gross even for the Gazette, is poured forth:—

"*Aaron Burr.*—We have just run our eye through the 2d vol. of Davis' Life of Aaron Burr. We have come to the conclusion to which every candid man must arrive in the perusal of this volume, that Aaron Burr with all his faults, was not so base a man as he has been represented, and that Thomas Jefferson was a MORE ACCOMPLISHED VILLAIN than the most political opponents ever depicted him. *There are no terms powerful enough to express the detestation* in which his conduct, as set forth in this volume, should be regarded by every honest man. Most unfortunate indeed for the fame of Jefferson, and for those who have hitherto worshipped him as their political god, was Matthew L. Davis ever undertook to write out the true character of Aaron Burr. For in so doing, he has given a portrait of the character of Jefferson, which will be recognized by present and future generations *as one of the most detestable*, in its most prominent features, that was ever presented to the contemplation of man. We regard the publication of the *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, as one of the most important accessions to the political history of our country. It lifts the veil entirely from a series of events which have, until now, never been looked at in their true light. From this moment Aaron Burr begins to triumph over the man who used every means afforded him by his station, and the machinations of kindred spirits, to crush him. The reader of political history will hereafter find, in the character of Burr, so nothing to admire, as well as much to condemn. But in Jefferson he *will find no redeeming traits of character which may be put into the balance against* BASE TREACHERY, DIABOLICAL MALIGNITY, DETESTABLE HYPOCRISY, *and a long catalogue of other qualities that characterise the worst of men.*"

We acquit the editor of the *Orion* of having any hand in concocting this vile slander—however strong his political feelings may be, we are willing to believe he has too much regard for public opinion to allow himself to outrage it by inditing sentiments which will receive the execrations of every patriotic man in the community. The attack must have come from a heart which has been rankling for years with venemous hate—from a viper who has been warmed into something like the activity of youth by the recent temporary success of the federal party, and who regards that success as the harbinger of, to him, a better state of things.—But the authorship is of very little consequence—the article is only of importance as showing how soon a little success will bring forth the intolerant spirit of Hartford Convention federalism, and what slight grounds suffice to justify in its eyes the most gross attacks upon the memory of that Apostle in the Democratic church, *Thomas Jefferson.*

The charge against *Mr. Jefferson* are founded upon a statement confessedly based on hearsay, and printed in the Biography of that abandoned profligate and traitor, *Aaron Burr*, written by *Mathew L. Davis*, himself a bawdy-house pimp, and in every respect worthy to be his friend, companion and Biographer. A statement thus made, unendorsed by the maker, is deemed by the writer in the *Orion* sufficient to justify an attack unprecedented for bitterness and violence upon *Thomas Jefferson*, the *author of the Declaration of Independence*—a man whose patriotic devotion to his country, and whose efforts to secure to her a free and independent government, will never cease to be held in honorable remembrance by her grateful sons.

Although the editor of the Orion may be acquitted of writing the article in question, he must assume the responsibility of (at least tacitly) approving its publication. His paper professes to be *neutral*—to be devoted to Literature, Arts and Science—and we should like to know how he can justify himself to those who subscribed for it with the expectation that its *professions* would be an index to its *practice*, for suffering it to become the vehicle of the grossest party slang. Does he suppose that discreet and patriotic men wish to put into the hands of their children such articles as the one we have quoted?—does he suppose they can be desirous of inculcating such sentiments into the minds of those children? If he does, he is very much mistaken. We are satisfied that no republican will countenance the Orion hereafter—and if there are any who are yet subscribers to it, we advise them to rid their houses of such a nuisance, without a moment of unnecessary delay.

### THOMAS JEFFERSON.

True to the instinct of Federalism, our opponents no longer disguise their antipathy to the memory of this great and good man. A late National Gazette, the avowed organ of the Bank of the United States, whose president frequently makes it the vehicle of his lucubrations, contains, under the guise of a notice of Davis' life of Burr, a most bitter and unfair attack upon the reputation of the great apostle of American Democracy. The evidence of this disgraced conspirator is adduced to blacken the fair fame of Thomas Jefferson! The denunciations and calumnies of an exposed and disappointed criminal are seriously urged against the character of one whose duty it was to bring him to justice! Is there a Republican in the community whose honorable sensibility does not revolt at an attempt so iniquitous? What! shall the fame of a great man, enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, be assailed with such foul missiles and poisoned weapons! Shall the ashes of a heartless profligate and conspirator be raked for sparks wherewith to kindle and consume the temple erected to the memory of the author of the Declaration of Independence, whose name, more than any other American's, save one, is honored in both hemispheres?

Of the character and designs of Aaron Burr it is not our intention to speak in detail. We have barely glanced at his voluminous biography, the second volume of which has just made its appearance. What we have seen of it, however, does not convince us that either morals or literature will derive much service from its publication. The railings of a disappointed and degraded man, the prurient cravings of a sensualist upon principle, are not exactly the food fitted for the wholesome nourishment of the public mind. We are not inclined to indulge in harsh language upon the memory of this unfortunate man; we would rather see a veil spread over his offences. The judgment passed upon him by his contemporaries was an ample sentence for deeds however criminal. No punishment could be worse than that inflicted upon him by public opinion. Acquitted upon technical grounds, the prisoner retired from the bar with the general conviction of his guilt. He was condemned in the public mind at least, and passed the remainder of his life in a state of obscurity, which must have been most galling to his reckless and ambitious temper. He lived solitary in the heart of a populous city; his association was avoided, as the contamination of leprosy; the finger of curiosity, if not of scorn, was pointed at the desolate old man, who had enchained Senates with his talents. But he seems not to have been much burdened with conscience or sensibility. So devoid was he of feeling, that, while his hand was yet reeking with the blood of his rival, and that for a quarrel merely political, he coolly advised his daughter to recommend to such of her male acquaintances as might be troubled with *ennui* to engage in a duel and a courtship, which he had found a effectual remedy. Comment is unnecessary. And shall, we repeat, the evidence of this unfeeling sensualist and unprincipled plotter, be cited against the fame of Thomas Jefferson?

The intention of these attacks is obvious.—The Federalists know that, as long as the name and opinions of this illustrious patriot retain their influence with the people, they cannot accomplish their unconstitutional designs. They know that his whole creed was radically opposed to all their schems and ends. Some years ago, it was their policy to flatter Democracy.—Their hostility was then disguised under hypocritical professions of reconciliation and friendship. Mr. Webster was employed to deliver an oration in honor of a man whose opinions were the very reverse of all those to which he is so earnestly devoted. He was compelled to affect an admiration which he could not at heart feel, for one who had always been a lion in the path of his party. But they no longer think it necessary to disguise their real sentiments.—Flushed by partial success, and rioting in the "swelled insolence" of temporary victory, they boldly speak out what they think and feel. A glaring illustration of this is presented by the fact upon which we have just commented. Let the Democracy of the country arise in its strength. An open war is to be waged on all its cherished opinions and dearest interests. Let it be true to the name and doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, and the country is safe.—*Globe.*

Bounty on Wheat.—A Correspondent of the Maine Farmer, states that many farmers neglect threshing their wheat; and many others are neglecting to present their certificates to the Treasurer of the town because the money is not ready for them, the town not having it on hand.

The law requires the town Treasurers to present their accounts to the next Legislature after the payment of such bounty; consequently all accounts not presented to the next Legislature must remain unpaid until 1840. The writer suggests that in all cases where towns have not the money to pay, the certificates should be handed to the treasurer in season for him to make his account against the State and forward it to the Legislature by the Representative of the town. He should enter the amount in a book kept for the purpose to the credit of each individual, so that when the money is received he can pay it without any mistake. The town treasurer's account should be prepared by the first day of Januaryr.—Mechanic and Farmer.

### PARIS HILL LYCEUM.

*Meeting—Wednesday (Tomorrow) Evening.*

*Question for Discussion.* "Is it proper for females to petition legislative bodies on subjects of a general and public nature."

The meetings are open to all, and the public generally are invited to attend. Per Order.

### MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. James Hooper, Mr Jairus K. King to Miss Jane S. Shaw all of Paris.

In Portland, Mr Patrick Fee to Miss Mary Gleason.

In Westbrook, Mr. Stephen Nason, of Orono, to Miss Mary Ann Small.

### DIED.

In this town, 4th inst. Mr. Walter Leslie, formerly of Portland, aged about 34.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Abel Delano, in Livermore in said County, on Monday the fifteenth day of January A. D. 1838, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption, which Sumner Stone has in the following described real estate, to wit: the several parcels of real estate situated in said Livermore, which William H. Bretton conveyed to the said Stone, Daniel Brown, George W. Springer, and Joel Whitmore, by warrantee deed, dated the thirtieth day of June A. D. 1835, and recorded with the Oxford Records, Book 41, pages 426 and 427—reference being had to said deed for a more particular description of said premises, and all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption which the said Stone had in said premises on the ninth day of May A. D. 1836, when the same was attached upon the original writ: said premises being under mortgage to the said Bretton for about eighteen thousand dollars. A more particular description of the premises and incumbrances thereof will be given at the time and place of sale

LEE STRICKLAND, Deputy Sheriff.

December, 16th, 1837. 3w18

### COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Gen. James Steele, late of Brownfield in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented to be insolvent, give notice that six months commencing the twenty-eighth day of November last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims—and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the dwelling-house of Gen. Daniel Bean in said Brownfield, on the last Saturdays of January, March, and May next, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. of each of said days. DANIEL TYLER, Jr.

Brownfield, Dec. 9, 1837. Wm C. BANGS

3w18 ISAAC SPRING.

### Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of Elisha Pettengill, in Livermore, in said County, on Monday the fifteenth day of January A. D. 1838, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption which Levi Lyford has in and to the following parcel of real estate, viz: being the homestead farm on which the said Levi Lyford now lives in said Livermore, and is part of lot numbered ten on the east side of the Androscoggin river, in said town, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northwest corner of said lot, thence southerly half the width of said lot, thence easterly the same width, far enough to contain fifty acres, thence north to the original north line of said lot, thence west to the first mentioned bounds, containing fifty acres more or less, and one other tract or parcel of land situated in said Livermore on the east side of said river, being the north half of the westerly half of lot numbered fifty, containing fifty acres more or less, and all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption, which the said Levi Lyford had in said premises on the 21st day of June A. D 1837, when the same was attached upon the original Writ Said parcels of land being under mortgage to Joseph Lyford by deed dated the tenth day of April A. D. 1835, to which deed reference may be had. LEE STRICKLAND, Deputy Sheriff

Livermore, December, 16, 1837 3w18

### Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on sundry Executions, the same having been previously attached on the writs, and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of O. S. Coffran in Waterford in said County on Monday the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity that Sumner Stone has in and to redeem a parcel of real estate situate in the upper Village, so called, in said Waterford, being the same premises that are now occupied by Oliver S. Coffran for a tavern, and being the same premises that said Stone conveyed to Daniel Brown, Esq. by mortgage deed, dated the sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars, payable one fourth in three months; one fourth in one year; one fourth in two years; and one fourth in three years from the date of said mortgage deed, with interest annually. Also taken as above and will be sold at the same time and place, at Public Vendue, all the right in equity that said Stone has in and to a certain farm situate in the easterly part of said Waterford, being the same farm that said Stone conveyed by mortgage deed to William C. Whitney, Esq dated the thirteenth day of June A. D. 1833, to secure the payment of seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars, payable in two years with interest annually. Reference being had to the above mentioned deeds for a more particular description of both said parcels of land.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.

Waterford, Dec. 13. 1837. 3w18

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D 1838, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Isaac Chase, Esq. in Turner, all the right in equity which Ambrose Mitchell of said Turner, County of Oxford, has to redeem a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, situated at Chase's Mills in said Turner, and is the same on which said Mitchell now lives and which was conveyed to said Mitchell by Jairus Allen of said Turner, by deed bearing date in June 1836. Said land is mortgaged to said Allen to secure the payment of certain notes, named in said mortgage deed. Terms made known at time of sale.

PHILO CLARK, Dep't Sh'ff.

Turner, Dec. 12, 1837. 3w18

### Franklin Stoves & Furnaces.

JUST received and for sale, Franklin Stoves and Soap Stone Furnaces, together with a great variety of Cooking Stoves. Persons in want will do well to call on the subscriber. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Dec. 16, 1837. 3w18

To the Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November, 1837.

RODNEY CHAFFIN, of Buckfield, in said County, Housewright, respectfully shows that on the 24th day of June 1836, he made a contract in writing with John Taylor of said Buckfield, Cordwainer, a proprietor of land, for the erecting of a dwelling house for said Taylor, to be situated on said Taylor's land in said Buckfield, near the dwelling house of Nathan Atwood, and for furnishing labor and materials for the same—that pursuant to said contract, said Chaffin did erect and complete said house, so far as by said contract was incumbent on him to do; and furnished labor and materials therefor, as by said contract he had agreed to do: said contract having been duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, as by law in such cases is provided; by all which said Chaffin has a lien on said dwelling house and the lot of land on which the same stands, to secure the payment of his charges and expenses for labor and materials thus arising, amounting in the whole to two hundred and ninety-five dollars and interest thereon. He therefore prays your Honors to order a sale of said land with the said house and appurtenances as by law is provided, and that his said claim be paid out of the proceeds thereof.

RODNEY CHAFFIN, by

SAM'L F. BROWN, his Attorney.

Buckfield, July 28, 1837.

Oxford, ss:—Clerks Office, July 29, 1837. Then received and filed. Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

### STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a Court of Common Pleas holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to all creditors having a lien as aforesaid on said estate to appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June next, and make out their claims under such contracts; and to the owner or owners of said estate to appear at the same time and place, and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree that such estate shall be sold, should not be passed; by publishing an attested copy of said petition and of this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least fourteen days before the next term of this Court to be holden as aforesaid

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

17 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

### PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## DAILY AGE.

THE Publishers of THE AGE propose to issue a Daily Paper during the next session of the Legislature, (provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured,) to contain a report of the proceedings and debates in both branches, together with the news of the day, a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, and the usual quantity of editorial matter.

The price of the Daily Age will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS for the session, and to those of our regular subscribers who do not discontinue the weekly paper, *One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents.*

Any person procuring six subscribers and remitting the amount of their subscription, shall be entitled to a seventh copy gratis.

We earnestly desire that the names of all subscribers may be forwarded as early as the 25th of December. The price of all subscriptions from abroad must be paid by the first of January, or some person known to us, become responsible therefor.

**In case sufficient encouragement is not afforded for a daily paper, we will publish one three times a week, at $1 for the session, or seven copies for $6, provided subscribers enough can be obtained to pay the necessary expenses. If any shall forward money for the daily, and a thrice weekly paper only should be published, the latter will be forwarded and the balance of the money returned by the Representatives from the several towns.

Augusta, Nov. 27, 1837.

### *Maine Daily Journal.*

WE have been induced by letters from various parts of the State to issue proposals for publishing a Daily paper during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The session will be one of unusual interest, the parties being nearly balanced in strength, though the Whigs will unquestionably have the ascendancy in the State government.

It is well understood we believe that a daily paper for the session only, has not generally paid the expenses of publication. The price was put too low in the first place, and it has not been easy to raise it and satisfy the public. We began a small daily in 1832 at $1 per session. Finding in subsequent years that we lost money by it, we tried a tri-weekly. This also paid but poorly, as we were obliged to keep the same number of reporters, and print the same quantity of matter without any of the advertising profits which sustain daily papers in large towns. Last year the times were so hard that we published only the weekly. But something more is now expected, and we have therefore issued proposals for a daily paper at $1,50 in advance for the session. This will in reality be no more than our original price, as the sessions are now about 50 per cent. longer than they were seven years ago.

Those who are already subscribers to the weekly and continue to take it while taking the Daily will be charged $1,25.

Any person obtaining seven subscribers and paying for them, will be entitled to one paper extra for his compensation, and for a greater number he will be allowed in the same ratio.

We wish the list of names sent to us by mail or otherwise on or before the middle of December, that we may know whether we have subscribers enough to justify us in publishing a Daily; for if we do not we shall issue a Tri-weekly.

The list of subscribers may be sent to us in single letters, and the pay forwarded by members of the Legislature when they come to the seat of Government.

We shall have pretty full, and we hope accurate reports of Legislative proceedings, and of the daily proceedings of Congress. LUTHER SEVERANCE.

Augusta, Nov. 1, 1837.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of January next at one of the clock in the afternoon at the Inn of Capt. John Harris in Bethel, viz: all the right in equity which Benjamin Goodenow, Jr. has to redeem his homestead farm, situated in Bethel in said County, mortgaged to one Eri Sturnes of Gilead in said County, yeoman. Further particulars and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, December 8, 1837 3w18

### More Buffalo Robes.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at Norway Village. W. E. GOODNOW.

Dec. 16, 1837. 3w18

### Bass Viol, Tenor Viol, & Violin Strings.

A Prime assortment, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Dec. 16, 1837. 3w18

### LAND FOR SALE.

A Prime lot of Land, suitable for settling, 250 acres more or less, in the town of Norway, will be sold at a bargain by the subscriber. Terms of payment liberal. W. E GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 16, 1837. 3w18

### *Dissolution of Co-Partnership.*

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connexion in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of ALFRED ANDREWS, &Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by note or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

ALFRED ANDREWS,

ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1837. 18

### STRAY SWINE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on 8th inst. a Black and White barrow pig. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. LUTHER F. PIKE.

Norway, Dec. 16, 1837. 3w18

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Capt John Harris in Bethel, on Saturday the twenty seventh day of January next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, viz: all the right in equity of redemption which Cyrus Cole of Greenwood in said County, yeoman, has to redeem his homestead farm situated in Greenwood in said county, mortgaged to one Thomas Crocker, of Paris in said county, Esquire, for security of the sum of about one hundred and twenty dollars. Further particulars and terms of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, December 8, 1837. 3w18

## *Caution!*

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand given by me to Oliver Newman of Carthage, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, dated Weld, February 18th, 1834, as I have received no value therefor, and shall not pay said note.

ABEL HOLT.

Dec. 8, 1837. 3w18

## Important!

### *TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.*

*To the Editor of the Enquirer.*

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every mean in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through yer columns, a paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jewell's paper, that on reading therein an advertisment of Dr. Jewell's paper, that on reading therein an advertisment of Dr. Jewell's paper, that on reading therein an advertisment

From the Eastern Argus.

## AN ADMISSION.

Certain federal papers (after laboring in vain to prove that they are not *federal*,) have at length set about proving that it they are so, the fact will not operate as a disqualification with that party which would like to be known as "*whigs*." The Journal of Commerce says "*the great body of the "whigs" are decidedly against all these narrow notions*," and to prove its assertion refers to the fact that the true blue, unadulterated Hartford Convention federalists, like David B. Ogden, who were on the "*whig*" (!) ticket at the late election in New York, *received as many votes*, as those candidates who have never confessed their federalism, but have been known under other names. This fact proves the Journal's position, & it proves just as conclusively, what we have always asserted, that the *old federal* party and the *modern* "*whig*" party, are one and the same—at any rate, we find one of the leading journals of the latter asserting and proving that to have belonged to the former *is no disqualification*. A federal paper in this city, the Courier, copies and endorses the Journal's article, and says:—

"It cannot be supposed that to him who has come upon the stage of action since the old federal and democratic party divided—*to which* defunct *parties* no candidate for office once belonged."

Pray when did the "*old divisions become defunct?*" Upon the principle that it takes two to make a bargain, they have not yet "*become defunct.*" The federalists have endeavored to shake off *their name*, but *not so the democrats*—the latter have, and will continue to stick for old names and old tests. We are not to be inveigled to sea without compass, chart or rudder—we think it better to go by the old soundings, and steer by the old lights. The great questions upon which the country is divided now, involve the same *principles* with those which divided it years ago, when the federalists were proud of their name, and the democrats, as now, were proud of theirs. Why then should we consent to a change of *names?*

The Portsmouth Journal, which has been a modern "*whig*" paper in good standing, advances the same doctrine with the Journal of Commerce. It welcomes into the ranks of its party, "*every man who is tired of experiments*," and says:—

"It will not be worth while to enquire whether his grandfather wore a cocked hat or a round one—whether his father voted for Jefferson or Adams, nor whether HE HIMSELF believed gun-boats to be the best navy, or signed his name to a *Washington Benevolent Society*, AND STOOD UP FOR THE HARTFORD CONVENTION."

Neither of the papers give even an intimation that any change of principles is essential to qualify an advocate of the Hartford Convention to become a member of the modern "*whig*" federal party—he can be taken into full communion without any evidence of "*a change of heart.*" Why, then, should these self-styled "*whigs*" object to being called by their true nome of *federalists?*—simply because it has become odious—for the same reason that a rogue fancies an *alias*. Let those gratify the whim of the federalists who will, *we will not*, and we venture to suggest to our democratic brethren throughout the State, the policy and propriety of adhering to old names and old tests. We are not willing to fellowship, politically, with a Hartford Convention federalist, until he has changed his principles, and sincerely repented of his past deeds—the mis-called "*whigs*" say *they are*, and for our own part we see no good reason why they should not be—for them to turn up their noses at federalism, would be like the arms and legs rebelling against the body from which they derive their strength.

From the Eastern Argus.

## THE LATE BANK CONVENTION, &c.

The proceedings of the late Bank Convention have given very little satisfaction to the community generally. The feeling is almost universal that it was the duty, and within the power, of that Convention, to have fixed upon a day for resumption. The convention is irresistible that the postponement was a political measure, dicated by Mr. Biddle, and intended to operate in favor of the Institution over which he presides. It is the determination of the federal leaders, if possible, to stave off the resumption so that the continuance of an irredeemable currency may be brought to bear upon the next elections—let them *beware that they do not overstep the mark!* Among the people, without distinction of party, there is a feeling that it is the duty of the Banks to resume at an early day in the spring, and that if they do not fulfil that duty they will cease to have a claim to any farther forbearance.

The reader will see by the facts set forth in the following article from the New York Herald of the 8th inst., that the state of the foreign exchanges is such as to enable the banks, (if they have been judiciously conducted,) to resume forthwith—that a National Bank is not necessary to regulate or facilitate exchanges—and that the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston Banks oppose a resumption for a "*consideration*",—

"The equalizing movement in the foreign exchanges continued to-day till the very last moment. We are credibly informed that a few parcels went as low as 111, calculating in bank money, which is nearly equivalent to 3 per cent under the real par of exchange between New York and Liverpool. The same process continues in domestic exchanges. To-day exchange on New Orleans was sold for 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 premium—on Charleston, 1 1-2—and on Mobile 5. This remarkable fact is now developed of an equalization almost in the southern exchanges without the aid or intervention of a National Bank. Indeed, it is confidently stated, that if the course of commercial events continue, exchanges between New York and New Orleans *will fall to par in a short time*—a thing unprecedented and unknown in the commercial history of this country.

Conclusions, from these facts, may be drawn, of great importance to financial science. They prove that the elements of commerce control the exchanges—not the factitious rules of a board of directors or the existence of a national bank. Cotton, and cotton alone, is the principle element of phenomenon. The amount of capital to purchase cotton has been flowing towards the south, while the south has given New York few orders for goods.

But while this continues to be the healthy action of the commercial circle, formed of Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, the state of the exchanges between New York and the neighboring Atlantic cities is unnatural and high. Exchange on Baltimore is 2 per cent—on Philadelphia 1 3-4, on Boston 2 to 2 1-2.—This arises from the fact that the balances, due by those three cities to New York, are estimated at $5,000,000. This among a capital to the without is there, while New York is deprived of her just rights. To this circumstance is also to be attributed the opposition to the resumption of specie payments, by Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia in the Bank Convention. As long as the present state of dishonor continues among the Banks, New York cannot call in her bank balances, nor charge interest. Under our own State suspension law, the western banks agreed to pay 4 to 5 per cent interest for all balances accumulating here after a certain date. This had the effect to keep down those balances—but with Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the suspension leaves us entirely in their power. The motives which influence the refusal of these banks to name a day for resumption, become therefore, very plain and very obvious.

*Apropos* of the Bank Convention—We perceive that Maine was represented by Ashor Ware *and* Joseph C. Noyes, the federal representative in Congress from Hancock and Washington. Were the latter gentleman's credentials called for? Had he any? Judge Ware was the only delegate chosen by the State Convention—Mr. Noyes was there as a political delegate from the U. S. Bank party.—Judge Ware, it is understood, was in favor of fixing on a day for resumption, Mr. Noyes opposed! We do not hesitate to say that the latter was *influenced by political considerations alone*—he could have had no other reasons, for the Bank with which he is connected at Eastport, and which, it is presumed, he claimed the right to represent, *has never suspended specie payments*. And yet one of its directors, to answer a political end, voted to fasten upon this comrency. Let his constituents remember this—let them not forget that he went, *an in terloper*, into the Bank Convention, and there voted against a resolution requiring those Institutions to *pay their debts*, to *become honest*, and that too after the Banks of this State had itstructed their only duly elected representative to vote for the *earliest practicable day*. Let these thing be remembered.

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*The Message* is assailed by the opposition press in the city of New York, in terms of wholesale denunciation: Save the Journal of Commerce, it is denounced *in toto*, and without reservation or qualification. If they are to be credited, not a word of it is said, nor a suggestion rightly made. It is denounced, at once, as non-committal, and as committed in the strongest terms—as tame and subdued, and as fierce and uncompromising—as succumbing to the Conservatives, and as imbued with loco-focoism—as "timid, cowering and wavering," and as breathing war, and "echoing the coarse calumnies of the Globe."

If any thing can be required to satisfy republicans of the truth and the strong grounds of the Message—and of the sincerity with which the President has presented his views to the consideration of Congress and for the judment of the people,—it is this indiscriminate and wholesale war upon it and upon him in federal quarters. But the most senseless and ideal of the charges against the Message is that of loco-focoism.—The unscrupulous New York Express exclaims, "Well Martin Van Buren is a loco-foco yet!" and the, Albany Daily Advertiser, thinks that "few who have considered Mr Van Buren's position will be disappointed at the general features of loco-focoism which pervade the Message."

The meaning and scope of "Loco Focoism," in the federal acceptation of the word, we shall take another occasion to illustrate. Meanwhile we do not believe that a single American citizen has risen from the persual of that document with the belief, or with the remotest thought, that it was imbued with loco-focoism, in any particular or in its "general features." Nor do we believe that the thought would occur to any one, unless it were suggested by sinister malice or partisan hostility. Wherein do the "general features of loco focoism pervade the message?" Are they to be found in its opening paragraph, —the renewal of an expression of gratitude to the Giver of all Good for His benign protection and for the continued dispensations of His favor upon our beloved country? Are they to be found in its wellconsidered and impartial review of the fortunate condition of our foreign relations—in its succinct statement of the condition of the national finances—in its business notices of the army, the navy, the military academy, and the general post office? Are they to be found in its clear and just recommendations in relations to the classification and graduation of the prices of the public lands and the protection of the rights of the actual settler? Are they to be found in its calm, moderate and conciliatory view of the question of a disconnexion between the banks and the government; in its language of deference for the opinions of others; or in its free submission, under a firm conviction of the soundness of its suggestions, to the national will, as "the supreme law of the republic?" Are they to be found in its disclaimer of hostility to the State banks; or in its exposure of the fraudulent issue by the present Bank of the United States, of the irredeemable notes of a defunct institution, acting in the capacity of trustee, but in violation of every obligation as such, and of every duty to the public and to the government?

But we will not question the intelligence of the people of this country so much as to pursue the interrogatory, or to imagine for a moment that a device so stale and groundless can deceive them, in any degree, or that the patriotic and thinking electors of our republic can be drawn away from a just and rational support of the administration by imputations which so [illegible] and sinister origin.

*Albany Argus.*

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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, December 19, 1837.

The success of the federal party has emboldened them in many instances to an avowal of their sentiments and principles which we rejoice to see. We rejoice at it because it will have a tendency to rouse up the spirit of democracy when they are once convinced that their old foe is in the field—that the federalism of by-gone days is creeping out of the holes and barking places where it had sought for shelter from the aroused indignation of the people. The election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency was hailed as auspicious to the resuscitation of federalism, and one of the leaders of that defeated party proclaimed that those who fell in the first Adams were to rise with the second. But the people caught the alarm and their hopes were crushed. Now in their hour of success and fancied victory some are throwing off the mask and proclaiming their hopes of the restoration of the principles of Adams and Hamilton. The patriot, Jefferson, whom the people have been taught to esteem and admire—and whose reputation is enshrined in the hearts of the democracy of the country, is now attacked with the vilest abuse by those who a little year ago dared not to whisper a thought injurious to his character. Some may enquire why the ashes of the dead are thus raked open; why the sanctity of the grave is invaded by political scribblers? The answer is plain. The writings of Jefferson have become a sort of political text book to the democracy of the country, and they have exerted and continue to exert an influence over the minds of the people dangerous if not fatal to the success of federalism. It is perhaps found more convenient or less difficult to attack his character than his positions and arguments. At any rate they appear to think that if his character can be destroyed in the estimation of the people, his principles and precepts will possess less influence. The plan is a bold one but we have no fears of its success. When the opponents of the present administration have written down Jefferson, they will doubtless write up Adams, Hamilton and Amee. When the people have learned to despise the former, they may easily be taught to venerate the principles and doctrines of the latter—but not till then. We are spared farther remarks on this subject, by the several able articles which our readers will find in this days paper, and to which we invite their attention.

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Mr. Webster in one of his late speeches declared that there was but one question before the country and that question has but two sides. It follows, then, that there can be but two parties, and each man must belong to one or the other of these parties. That question is Bank or no Bank. We are glad to have that question so precisely put. The people can understand it. We trust that most of them have their minds made up. The time will soon come when we shall be called upon to act—Will you be governed by a National Bank or by such rulers as the people may select? This is a question that you are called upon to decide, not merely for yourselves but for your children, and for posterity. If you sell yourselves and your liberty to a Bank, there can be no redemption but through blood—if you part with the power of self government it cannot be regained except by a revolution. It will never be too late to yield to the aristocracy of wealth. You will always have the means of propitiating that power so long as you retain the administration in your own hands. But if you once yield there will be nothing left to contend for. The forms of a free government may still be kept up because they may be useful to veil the deformity of a despotism—the chains may be gilded, but they will not be the less galling. Choose then your side of the question now presented by the friends of a National Bank. The wealth of the country and all whom it can influence or control will be on one side. The democracy of the country will be on the other.

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It is stated that the elder Adams when pressing upon his relative, the Patriot, Samuel Adams, the necessity of establishing a monarchial government, replied to his enquiry of how he could induce the people to submit to the loss of their liberties, by saying that he would do it by slander,—by reviling and decrying every man who opposed their measures. This idea appears never to have been lost sight of by his followers. No man since that day has been eminent for his devotion to the cause of the people—no man has dared to maintain the democratic doctrines of the capacity of men for self government—of equal rights and privileges, and resistance to all irresponsible power, but what the whole federal press has been loud and vehement in his abuse and unsparing in their attacks upon his character and reputation. From Jefferson to Van Buren the mode of attack has been the same, and the charges similar if not identical. The principles of democracy are represented as opposed to the order and well being of society—as destructive of national prosperity and happiness. The federalists have always claimed for themselves all the religion and decency, and attempted to slander their opponents as being destitute of both. This mode of attack has not heretofore met with the success which was anticipated for it, but it is still persisted in as though it were the last hope of the aristocracy. As one of their own politicians has said of them, the federalists are too obstinate to learn any thing from past experience, but still go on contending for the exploded doctrines of the darker ages of the world, while the people have been maintaining and enjoying the blessings of freedom and equality. There is however, something in the scheme above referred to, and its practice has been attended with partial success. But it can never be completely successful so long as the people are honest and intelligent.

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We need not invite the attention of our readers to the President's Message, as we trust that all will peruse it with deep interest. But we do ask for it a careful and attentive consideration. The sentiments it contains and the doctrines it advances are such as will command the entire approbation of every democrat in the country. There is nothing mysterious or perplexing about it. Every one who reads can understand it. The federalists who consider it their duty to find fault with it, appear to be at a loss on what point to attack it. One says it is too decided, another charges it as being non committal. Its views are charged with being arbitrary and dictatorial by one, while another finds it full of loco focoism, and containing the essence of radicalism. The truth is, that when men are determined to find fault, objections are easily made. All who are honest and capable of judging will allow the message to be able, frank, and dignified. It is to be expected that our opponents should dissent from the doctrines advanced, and endeavor to decry them in the estimation of the people. While this is done in an open and frank manner, neither the President nor his friends have a right and we presume have no disposition to complain. From such a course we have nothing to fear. We must also expect misrepresentation and abuse. For this we presume every democrat is prepared. We are ready to submit to the verdict of the people.

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The result of the late Bank Committee we presume has not disappointed the expectations of the people generally. They must have been aware long before this that they had nothing to hope from the Bank—that the object of the convention was political and pecuniary, and that these interests alone would influence their determinations. Such has been the fact. That portion of the convention who were influenced by pecuniary considerations would have been willing to have fixed upon some future day for the resumption of specie payments, but the politicians would not consent to this. They would not consent to forego the advantages which the Bank party in politics might derive from continuing the pressure another year. They feared to relax their grasp upon their victims, lest their indignation for the past might overcome their fears of the future, and that those who now rule with a rod of iron, might find the rod held over their own heads. By them it was supposed that the people had not yet suffered enough—that they were not yet prepared to kiss the rod and court fealty to a national Bank. They found that the object intended by the suspension was not yet fully accomplished—and that the independence of the people was not yet fully subdued, therefore the pressure must be kept on and the screw tightened.

Well be it so. The remedy is in the hands of the people. They may use it or patiently endure whatever their masters may choose to inflict. We do not pretend to know exactly how much the people are disposed to bear in the way of insult and oppression, nor how far their spirits are subdued to submit to the terms prescribed by these moneyed corporations who are but the creatures of their will. If we were satisfied that a Bank aristocracy was the best form of government, our spirit would still revolt at the means employed to bring it about. Time will show whether the democracy of the country is not of the same opinion.

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We find nothing in the Congressional proceedings worthy of particular notice. As yet they have hardly commenced business. Another week we will endeavor to inform our readers what they are about.

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READ! PONDER! DECIDE!!

☞ Democrats decide, whether you will ever *succumb* and crouch like beasts of burden to such *modern Whig* doctrine—such an anti-republican, privileged, despotic system, as is given in the annexed outlines of their political creed:—*North Star*

From the Boston Advocate.

## WHIG DOCTRINE!

☞ The exploded doctrine of Hamilton, that the people were their worst enemies is again revived since the whig successes in New York. We are now openly told by the ablest federal writers, that the people are incapable of self-government, that the Constitution gives them too much liberty, that suffrage must be restricted, that the President must hold his office independent of popular will, and the two separate Houses of Congress abolished.

These are the principles of the resuscitated federal party, now openly advocated in the New York Commercial, and declared by that paper to be from the pen of one of the highest leaders in the party. It is a fact that a labored essay has appeared in the New York Commercial of Monday last, in which the following monarchial doctrines of the revived federal party are unblushingly maintained, and from which the people may learn what their fate will be if the monarchial party, the modern whigs, ever get the ascendency.

It is held forth as sound doctrine, to the Commercial.—

1. That it is idle to talk of the intelligence of the people, for "the history of nations cannot present an example of such TOTAL WANT OF INTELLIGENCE as our country now affords."

2 That it is a FUNDAMENTAL MISTAKE that the people MAY BE GOVERNED, or will govern themselves by reason."

3. That "the difficulties in our political affairs are the genuine and natural consequences of DEFECTS *in the Constitution*, and of the FALSE AND VISIONARY opinions which Mr. *Jefferson* and his disciples have been proclaiming for forty years."

4. That *universal suffrag* has been left without ADEQUATE RESTRICTION.

5. That high officers should *not be responsible to the people*, and the Constitution *must be changed* in this respect, because "when the Executive officers depend for their offices on annual or frequent elections there will be no impartial or efficient administration of the laws."

6. That "the Constitution *must* SECURE the Chief Magistrate in his office."

☞ These are the whig doctrines of the day, and give that party a National Bank and they will establish just such high tory principles of arbitrary government as these. We are surprised to see the mask off so soon. It was to have been supposed that the "dear people" would have been flattered a little more before they were told they were too ignorant to govern themselves or to be trusted with the election of their rulers.

The exulting New York whigs of the Ogden and Burr school, have avowed their high government doctrines a little to soon. Mr. Webster has just sent a letter to the Boston Whig eating Committee advising them to do every thing possible to flatter the people—to be sure all committees and managers consult the people most respectfully before they do any thing, and then do as they please, in the midst of this complaisance from Mr. Webster out comes the true federal doctrine that the people are not fit to govern themselves!

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## FROM CANADA.

A correspondent of the New York Express writes from the "North part of Vermont," under the date of Dec. 4, as follows:—

"The Patriots are rapidly organizing, but they are in great want of arms,—they hope to procure them in season for the winter campaign. If the more wealthy of the patriots would raise funds sufficient to purchase five or ten thousand stand of arms, they would easily take possession of all the lower Province, except Quebec, this winter."

From the representations of the writer, the British troops engaged in the operations against St. Dennis and St. Charles, accomplished nothing to boast of.

The Plattsburg Whig of Saturday, Dec. 2, gives an account of the entrance of a royalist Sheriff with three armed men, into the tavern of Mr Nichols, an American citizen at Champlain. The Britis officer enquired if certain men of the Canadian Radical party were there, and, upon receiving an indirect answer, proposed searching the house. Mr N. told him he should not search, when the Bailiff threatened to blow out his brains Mr Nichols dared him to fire—after which the royal party left the house. The circumstance excited a little hurricane of yankee indignation. The Burlington (Vt) Sentinel of the 8th inst., says:—"About 40 Canadian gentlemen who had fled from their families to Swanton across the line for fear of being arrested upon the charge of high treason—thinking after the battle of St. Charles and the Proclamation of the Governor, that they would be safe to return to their families, started from Swanton with that view. They were attacked at Missisksuoi by about 500 loyalists lying in ambush, who had heard of their determination to return home. They killed one man, wounded two, shot one horse, and took one prisoner. The party of Canadians, we understand, upon being attacked retreated across the line."

The St. Albans Journal says:

The Patriots are organizing their men and preparing for their winter campaign. Little or nothing will be done till there is considerable ice to Montreal they are assembled in large numbers and are drilling under the command of a man by the name of Cotenard and a Swiss officer by the name of Gorel. They have the complete command of the country and have stopped the mails. On this side of the State they have retired from St Denis and are now posted at St Charles.

All active operations will probably be suspended on both sides until the month of January.

Not the least reliance can be placed in the accounts of the battle of St Charles which are published by the Tory paper of Montreal. We have received information from members of persons who were engaged in the battle and are well satisfied that the whole loss on the part of the patriots does not exceed 30 killed. The British loss must have been a great.

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## LATEST FROM CANADA.

*Further particulars of the engagement near Missiskuoi Bay.*

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED!

We have a slip from the office of the Burlington Sentinel, dated 9th inst, from which we gather the following interesting particulars.

On the authority of a letter from St. Albans, dated on the 7th, it says of the battle near Missiskuoi Bay:—

"It appears that a party of patriots, which had been for a few weeks in Twanton, providing themselves with arms and ammunition attempted to cross the line on the evening of the 6th, under protection of a body of Patriots from the Province. The loyalists who were apprised of the intended movements of the Patriots, assembled in the vicinity of the Bay in a body of about 500, with the intention of intercepting them. They stationed themselves in three divisions upon the roads by which the patriots were expected to march.

About 10 in the evening the patriot party were fired upon by the division of the loyalists stationed upon the road leading by the dwelling of Mr. Morse, 2 miles east of the Bay. The fire was returned with spirit. The engagement lasted about 20 minutes. The Patriots were defeated, and fell back towards Swanton, with the loss of two cannon and several killed and missing.

Buchet, the editor of the Quebec Liberal a talented and spirited Patriot leader was severely wounded and taken prisoner.

The proclamation of the Governor we apprehend will not produce any sensible change in the aspect of affairs.

Four thousand dollars have been offered for the arrest of Papineau, on the charge of high treason, and two thousand dollars for Brown.

The Franklin Republican states that Lynch law had been threatened to those Americans who afforded protection to the patriots. Families from Canada are flying in consternation

from the seat of war and are settling down among us. The men, both Loyalists and Patriots seem resolved to stay and abide the issue. The roads in every direction are guarded, and the first salutation a traveller to the Province meets with, is "stand."

The Proclamation of the Governor, after seting forth various causes therefor, declares that he has "Issued orders to Lieut General Sir John Colborne, commanding Her Majesty's Forces in the said Province, and other Officers of Her Majesty's Forces in the same, to arrest and punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the said Conspiracy and Rebellion which now exist within the said District of Montreal and which have broken out in the most daring and violent attacks upon Her Majesty's Forces according to MARTIAL LAW, either by *Death*, or otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient for the punishment and suppression of all Rebels, in the said District; of which all Her Majesty's subjects in this Province are hereby required to take notice."

We have received our Quebec papers of the 4th, and Montreal of the 5th inst; —*N. Y. Com.*

The first division of the 43d regiment, from Fredericton, arrived at Quebec on Sunday, the 3d of December.

The number of volunteers authorized to be armed and employed in military at Quebec, was limited to 1000, and was completed early last week. They are to serve under the regulations of the army. A detachment of troops has been sent to Isle Jesus to watch the motions of the disorganizers at Grand Brule.

From the Eastern Argus.

## AN INFAMOUS ATTACK UPON THE MEMORY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We have never, within our recollection, met with a more thoroughly base and infamous paragraph—or one more essentially false in word, letter and spirit—than the following from the *Portland Orion*, a paper which was started less than a year since with abundant professions *of political neutrality*, but which has degenerated into a common sewer through which that filth and calumny which is too gross even for the Gazette, is poured forth:—

"*Aaron Burr.*—We have just run our eye through the 2d vol. of Davis' Life of Aaron Burr. We have come to the conclusion to which every candid man must arrive in the perusal of this volume, that Aaron Burr with all his faults, was not so base a man as he has been represented, and that Thomas Jefferson was a MORE ACCOMPLISHED VILLAIN than his bitterest political opponents ever depicted him. *There are no terms powerful enough to express the detestation* in which his conduct, as set forth in this volume, should be regarded by every honest man. Most unfortunate indeed for the fame of Jefferson, and for those who have hitherto worshipped him as their political god, that Matthew L. Davis ever undertook to write out the true character of Aaron Burr. For in so doing, he has given a portrait of the character of Jefferson, which will be recognized by present and future generations *as one of the most detestable*, in its most prominent features, that was ever presented to the contemplation of man. We regard the publication of the *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, as one of the most important accessions to the political history of our country. It lifts the veil entirely from a series of events which have, until now, never been looked at in their true light. From this moment Aaron Burr begins to triumph over the man who used every means afforded him by his station, and the machinations of kindred spirits, to crush him. The reader of political history will hereafter find, in the character of Burr, something to admire, as well as much to condemn. But in Jefferson he *will find no redeeming traits of character which may be put into the balance against* BASE TREACHERY, DIABOLICAL MALIGNITY, DETESTABLE HYPOCRISY, *and a long catalogue of other qualities that characterise the worst of men.*"

We acquit the editor of the *Orion* of having any hand in concocting this vile slander—however strong his political feelings may be, we are willing to believe he has too much regard for public opinion to allow himself to outrage it by indicting sentiments which will receive the execrations of every patriotic man in the community. The attack must have come from a heart which has been rankling for years with venemous hate—from a viper who has been warmed into something like the activity of youth by the recent temporary success of the federal party, and who regards that success as the harbinger of, to him, a better state of things.—But the authorship is of very little consequence—the article is only of importance as showing how soon a little success will bring forth the intolerant spirit of Hartford Convention federalism, and what slight grounds suffice to justify in its eyes the most gross attacks upon the memory of that Apostle in the Democratic church, *Thomas Jefferson.*

The charge against *Mr. Jefferson* are founded upon a statement confessedly based on hearsay, and printed in the Biography of that abandoned profligate and traitor, *Aaron Burr*, written by *Mathew L. Davis*, himself a bawdy-house pimp, and in every respect worthy to be his friend, companion and Biographer. A statement thus made, unendorsed by the maker, is deemed by the writer in the *Orion* sufficient to justify an attack unprecedented for bitterness and violence upon *Thomas Jefferson*, the *author of the Declaration of Independence*—a man whose patriotic devotion to his country, and whose efforts to secure to her a free and independent government, will never cease to be held in honorable remembrance by her grateful sons.

Although the editor of the Orion may be acquitted of writing the article in question, he must assume the responsibility of (at least tacitly) approving its publication. His paper professes to be *neutral*—to be devoted to Literature, Arts and Science—and we should like to know how he can justify himself to those who subscribed for it with the expectation that its *professions* would be an index to its *practice*, for suffering it to become the vehicle of the grossest party slang. Does he suppose that discreet and patriotic men wish to put into the hands of their children such articles as the one we have quoted?—does he suppose they can be desirous of inculcating such sentiments into the minds of those children? If he does, he is very much mistaken. We are satisfied that no republican will countenance the Orion hereafter—and if there are any who are yet subscribers to it, we advise them to rid their houses of such a nuisance, without a moment of unnecessary delay.

### THOMAS JEFFERSON.

True to the instinct of Federalism, our opponents no longer disguise their antipathy to the memory of this great and good man. A late National Gazette, the avowed organ of the Bank of the United States, whose president frequently makes it the vehicle of his lucubrations, contains, under the guise of a notice of Davis' life of Burr, a most bitter and unfair attack upon the reputation of the great apostle of American Democracy. The evidence of this disgraced conspirator is adduced to blacken the fair fame of Thomas Jefferson! The denunciations and calumnies of an exposed and disappointed criminal are seriously urged against the character of one whose duty it was to bring him to justice! Is there a Republican in the community whose honorable sensibility does not revolt at an attempt so iniquitous? What! shall the fame of a great man, enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, be assailed with such foul missiles and poisoned weapons! Shall the ashes of a heartless profligate and conspirator be raked for sparks wherewith to kindle and consume the temple erected to the memory of the author of the Declaration of Independence, whose name, more than any other American's, save one, is honored in both hemispheres?

Of the character and designs of Aaron Burr it is not our intention to speak in detail. We have barely glanced at his voluminous biography, the second volume of which has just made its appearance. What we have seen of it, however, does not convince us that either morals or literature will derive much service from its publication. The railings of a disappointed and degraded man, the prurient cravings of a sensualist upon principle, are not exactly the food fitted for the wholesome nourishment of the public mind. We are not inclined to indulge in harsh language upon the memory of this unfortunate man; we would rather see a veil spread over his offences. The judgment passed upon him by his contemporaries was an ample sentence for deeds however criminal. No punishment could be worse than that inflicted upon him by public opinion. Acquitted upon technical grounds, the prisoner retired from the bar with the general conviction of his guilt. He was condemned in the public mind at least, and passed the remainder of his life in a state of obscurity, which must have been most galling to his reckless and ambitious temper. He lived solitary in the heart of a populous city; his association was avoided, as the contamination of leprosy; the finger of curiosity, if not of scorn, was pointed at the desolate old man, who had enchained Senates with his talents. But he seems not to have been much burdened with conscience or sensibility. So devoid was he of feeling, that, while his hand was yet reeking with the blood of his rival, and that for a quarrel merely political, he coolly advised his daughter to recommend to such of her male acquaintances as might be troubled with *ennui* to engage in a duel and a courtship, which he had found a effectual remedy. Comment is unnecessary. And shall, we repeat, the evidence of this unfeeling sensualist and unprincipled plotter, be cited against the fame of Thomas Jefferson?

The intention of these attacks is obvious.—The Federalists know that, as long as the name and opinions of this illustrious patriot retain their influence with the people, they cannot accomplish their unconstitutional designs. They know that his whole creed was radically opposed to all their schems and ends. Some years ago, it was their policy to flatter Democracy.—Their hostilty was then disguised under hypocritical professions of reconciliation and friendship. Mr. Webster was employed to deliver an oration in honor of a man whose opinions were the very reverse of all those to which he is so earnestly devoted. He was compelled to affect an admiration which he could not at heart feel, for one who had always been a lion in the path of his party. But they no longer think it necessary to disguise their real sentiments.—Flushed by partial success, and rioting in the "swelled insolence" of temporary victory, they boldly speak out what they think and feel. A glaring illustration of this is presented by the fact upon which we have just commented. Let the Democracy of the country arise in its strength. An open war is to be waged on all its cherished opinions and dearest interests. Let it be true to the name and doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, and the country is safe.—*Globe.*

Bounty on Wheat.—A Correspondent of the Maine Farmer, states that many farmers neglect threshing their wheat; and many others are neglecting to present their certificates to the Treasurer of the town because the money is not ready for them, the town not having it on hand.

The law requires the town Treasurers to present their accounts to the next Legislature after the payment of such bounty; consequently all accounts not presented to the next Legislature must remain unpaid until 1840. The writer suggests that in all cases where towns have not the money to pay, the certificates should be handed to the treasurer in season for him to make his account against the State and forward it to the Legislature by the Representative of the town. He should enter the amount in a book kept for the purpose to the credit of each individual, so that when the money is received he can pay it without any mistake. The town treasurer's account should be prepared by the first day of Januaryr.—Mechanic and Farmer.

### PARIS HILL LYCEUM.

*Meeting—Wednesday (Tomorrow) Evening.*

*Question for Discussion.* "Is it proper for females to petition legislative bodies on subjects of a general and public nature."

The meetings are open to all, and the public generally are invited to attend. Per Order.

### MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. James Hooper, Mr Jairus K. King to Miss Jane S. Shaw all of Paris.

In Portland, Mr Patrick Fee to Miss Mary Gleason.

In Westbrook, Mr. Stephen Nason, of Orono, to Miss Mary Ann Small.

### DIED.

In this town, 4th inst. Mr. Walter Leslie, formerly of Portland, aged about 34.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of Abel Delano, in Livermore in said County, on Monday the fifteenth day of January A. D. 1838, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption, which Sumner Stone has in the following described real estate, to wit: the several parcels of real estate situated in said Livermore, which William H. Brettun conveyed to the said Stone, Daniel Brown, George W. Springer, and Joel Whitmore, by warrantee deed, dated the thirtieth day of June A. D. 1835, and recorded with the Oxford Records, Book 44, pages 486 and 487—reference being had to said deed for a more particular description of said premises, and all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption which the said Stone had in said premises on the ninth day of May A. D. 1836, when the same was attached upon the original writ: said premises being under mortgage to the said Brettun for about eighteen thousand dollars. A more particular description of the premises and incumbrances thereof will be given at the time and place of sale

LEE STRICKLAND, Deputy Sheriff.

December, 16th, 1837. 3w18

### COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Gen. James Steele, late of Brownfield in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented to be insolvent, give notice that six months commencing the twenty-eighth day of November last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims—and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the dwelling-house of Gen. Daniel Bean in said Brownfield, on the last Saturdays of January, March, and May next, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. of each of said days DANIEL TYLER, Jr.

Brownfield, Dec. 9, 1837. Wm. C. BANGS

3w18 ISAAC SPRING.

### Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Store of Elisha Pettingill, in Livermore, in said County, on Monday the fifteenth day of January A. D. 1838, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption which Levi Lyford has in and to the following parcel of real estate, viz: being the homestead farm on which the said Levi Lyford now lives in said Livermore, and is part of lot numbered ten on the east side of the Androscoggin river, in said town, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northwest corner of said lot, thence southerly half the width of said lot, thence easterly the same width, far enough to contain fifty acres, thence north to the original north line of said lot, thence west to the first mentioned bounds, containing fifty acres more or less, and one other tract or parcel of land situated in said Livermore on the east side of said river, being the north half of the westerly half of lot numbered fifty, containing fifty acres more or less, and all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption, which the said Levi Lyford had in said premises on the 21st day of June A. D 1837, when the same was attached upon the original Writ Said parcels of land being under mortgage to Joseph Lyford by deed dated the tenth day of April A. D. 1835, to which deed reference may be had. LEE STRICKLAND, Deputy Sheriff

Livermore, December, 16, 1837 3w18

### Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on sundry Executions, the same having been previously attached on the writs, and will be sold at Public Vendue at the Inn of O. S. Coffran in Waterford in said County on Monday the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity that Sumner Stone has in and to redeem a parcel of real estate situate in the upper Village, so called, in said Waterford, being the same premises that are now occupied by Oliver S. Coffran for a tavern, and being the same premises that said Stone conveyed to Daniel Brown, Esq. by mortgage deed, dated the sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars, payable one fourth in three months; one fourth in one year; one fourth in two years; and one fourth in three years from the date of said mortgage deed, with interest annually. Also taken as above and will be sold at the same time and place, at Public Vendue, all the right in equity that said Stone has in and to a certain farm situate in the easterly part of said Waterford, being the same farm that said Stone conveyed by mortgage deed to William C. Whitney, Esq dated the thirteenth day of June A. D. 1832, to secure the payment of seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars, payable in two years with interest annually. Reference being had to the above mentioned deeds for a more particular description of both said parcels of land.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.

Waterford, Dec. 13, 1837. 3w18

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1838, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Isaac Chase, Esq. in Turner, all the right in equity which Ambrose Mitchell of said Turner, County of Oxford, has to redeem a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, situated at Chase's Mills in said Turner, and is the same on which said Mitchell now lives and which was conveyed to said Mitchell by Jairus Allen of said Turner, by deed bearing date in June 1838. Said land is mortgaged to said Allen to secure the payment of certain notes, named in said mortgage deed. Terms made known at time of sale.

PHILO CLARK, Dep't Sh'ff.

Turner, Dec. 12, 1837 3w18

### *Franklin Stoves & Furnaces.*

JUST received and for sale, Franklin Stoves and Soap Stone Furnaces, together with a great variety of Cooking Stoves. Persons in want will do well to call on the subscriber. W. E. GOODNOW

Norway-Village, Dec. 16, 1837. 3w18

To the Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November, 1837.

RODNEY CHAFFIN, of Buckfield, in said County, Housewright, respectfully shows that on the 28th day of June 1836, he made a contract in writing with John Taylor of said Buckfield, Cordwainer, a proprietor of land, for the erecting of a dwelling house for said Taylor, to be situated on said Taylor's land in said Buckfield, near the dwelling house of Nathan Atwood, and for furnishing labor and materials for the same—that pursuant to said contract, said Chaffin did erect and complete said house, so far as by said contract was incumbent on him to do; and furnished labor and materials therefor, as by said contract he had agreed to do: said contract having been duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, as by law in such cases is provided; by all which said Chaffin has a lien on said dwelling house and the lot of land on which the same stands, to secure the payment of his charges and expenses for labor and materials thus arising, amounting in the whole to two hundred and ninety-five dollars and interest thereon. He therefore prays your Honors to order a sale of said land with the said house and appurtenances as by law is provided, and that his said claim be paid out of the proceeds thereof.

RODNEY CHAFFIN, by

SAM'L F. BROWN, his Attorney.

Buckfield, July 28, 1837.

Oxford, ss:—Clerks Office, July 29, 1837. Then received and filed. Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

### STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a Court of Common Pleas holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to all creditors having a lien as aforesaid on said estate to appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June next, and make out their claims under such contracts; and to the owner or owners of said estate to appear at the same time and place, and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree that such estate shall be sold, should not be passed; by publishing an attested copy of said petition and of this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least fourteen days before the next term of this Court to be holden as aforesaid.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

17 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

### PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## *DAILY AGE.*

THE Publishers of THE AGE propose to issue a Daily Paper during the next session of the Legislature, (provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured,) to contain a report of the proceedings and debates in both branches, together with the news of the day, a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, and the usual quantity of editorial matter.

The price of the Daily Age will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS for the session, and to those of our regular subscribers who do not discontinue the weekly paper, *One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents.*

Any person procuring six subscribers and remitting the amount of their subscription, shall be entitled to a seventh copy gratis.

We earnestly desire that the names of all subscribers may be forwarded as early as the 25th of December. The price of all subscriptions from abroad must be paid by the first of January, or some person known to us, become responsible therefor.

***In case sufficient encouragement is not afforded for a daily paper, we will publish one three times a week, at $1 for the session, or seven copies for $6, provided subscribers enough can be obtained to pay the necessary expences. If any shall forward money for the daily, and a thrice weekly paper only should be published, the latter will be forwarded and the balance of the money returned by the Representatives from the several towns.

Augusta, Nov. 27, 1837.

### *Maine Daily Journal.*

WE have been induced by letters from various parts of the State to issue proposals for publishing a Daily paper during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The session will be one of unusual interest, the parties being nearly balanced in strength, though the Whigs will unquestionably have the ascendency in the State government.

It is well understood we believe that a daily paper for the session only, has not generally paid the expenses of publication. The price was put too low in the first place, and it has not been easy to raise it and satisfy the public. We began a small daily in 1832 at $1 per session. Finding in subsequent years that we lost money by it, we tried a tri-weekly. This also paid but poorly, as we were obliged to keep the same number of reporters, and print the same quantity of matter without any of the advertising profits which sustain daily papers in large towns. Last year the times were so hard that we published only the weekly. But something more is now expected, and we have therefore issued proposals for a daily paper at $1,50 in advance for the session. This will in reality be no more than our original price, as the sessions are now about 50 per cent. longer than they were seven years ago.

Those who are already subscribers to the weekly and continue to take it while taking the Daily will be charged $1,25.

Any person obtaining seven subscribers and paying for them, will be entitled to one paper extra for his compensation, and for a greater number he will be allowed in the same ratio.

We wish the list of names sent to us by mail or otherwise on or before the middle of December, that we may know whether we have subscribers enough to justify us in publishing a Daily; for if we do not we shall issue a Tri-weekly.

The list of subscribers may be sent to us in single letters, and the pay forwarded by members of the Legislature when they come to the seat of Government.

We shall have pretty full, and we hope accurate reports of Legislative proceedings, and of the daily proceedings of Congress. LUTHER SEVERANCE.

Augusta, Nov. 1, 1837.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction on Saturday the twenty-seventh day of January next at one of the clock in the afternoon at the Inn of Capt. John Harris in Bethel, viz: all the right in equity which Benjamin Goodenow, Jr. has to redeem his homestead farm, situated in Bethel in said County, mortgaged to one Eri Sturnes of Gilead in said County, yeoman. Further particulars and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, December 8, 1837 3w18

### More Buffalo Robes.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at Norway Village. W. E. GOODNOW.

Dec. 16, 1837. 3w18

### Bass Viol, Tenor Viol, & Violin Strings.

A Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Dec. 16, 1837. 3w18

### LAND FOR SALE.

A Prime lot of Land, suitable for settling, 230 acres more or less, in the town of Norway, will be sold at a bargain by the subscriber. Terms of payment liberal. W. E GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 16, 1837. 3w18

### *Dissolution of Co-Partnership.*

THE subscribers hereby give public notice that the connexion in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of ALFRED ANDREWS, &Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by note or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

ALFRED ANDREWS,

ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, Dec. 6, 1837. 18

### *STRAY SWINE.*

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on 8th inst. a Black and White barrow pig. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. LUTHER F. PIKE.

Norway, Dec. 16, 1837. 3w18

### *SHERIFF'S SALE.*

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public auction at the Inn of Capt John Harris in Bethel, on Saturday the twenty seventh day of January next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, viz: all the right in equity of redemption which Cyrus Cole of Greenwood in said County, yeoman, has to redeem his homestead farm situated in Greenwood in said county, mortgaged to one Thomas Crocker, of Paris in said county, Esquire, for security of the sum of about one hundred and twenty dollars. Further particulars and terms of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, December 8, 1837. 3w18

## *Caution!*

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand given by me to Oliver Newman of Carthage, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, dated Weld, February 18th, 1834, as I have received no value therefor, and shall not pay said note.

ABEL HOLT.

Dec. 8, 1837. 3w18

## Important!

### *TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.*

*To the Editor of the Enquirer.*

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every mean in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through advertisement of the useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisment, I was forcibly impressed with a remedy, cure of *Rheumatism* to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I have been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and relieved, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and chil-blains. Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on ov wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) the whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court-street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKAETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale at the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 5 1ye5p

### *PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH*

## CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

### *REMARKABLE CURES!*

☞A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with.* Price 50 cents a box, with ample directions.

### *THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC*

## Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the tater arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either foreign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

### ☞*DR. RELFE'S PILLS*

## For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food, and Pains of the Stomach.* The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken.* Price $1 50.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines" at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT, & CO., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

### *A CURE FOR THE ITCH!*

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

### *DR. RELFE'S*

## Antibilious Pills!

*For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.*

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

### *CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS*

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

### *DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,*

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, at his Counting room, No 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

habit.—*Oneida Herald.*

From the Standard.

## THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The second volume of the memoirs of Col. Burr has been recently issued from the press. The deep malignity of Col. Burr (whose unsuccessful attempt to supplant Mr. Jefferson, through the aid of the federal party, sunk him, notwithstanding his splendid endowments, at once and for ever, in the estimation of the people) is pretty freely displayed in the developments of this volume and every effort of an ingenious revenge is apparently made to blast the reputation of Mr. Jefferson. The federal party, flushed with their trifling successes in a few States, and throwing off the mask of a hitherto professed acquiescence in the popular attachment to Mr. Jefferson's character and services, are citing Col. Burr's testimony to prove him to have been destitute of honesty as a politician or of sincerity as a man. As to Col. Burr's testimony, soured, disappointed, a profligate on principle, accused of treason, and believed by most to be guilty, the stings of defeated ambition still rankling in his breast to the last hour of life, it ought not to have a feather's weight in reversing the judgments which the people have long since, and from the evidences of a life of patriotic services, passed on the character of Thomas Jefferson. The more respectable portion of the federal party even a man, whose resort to the [illegible] sions were concealed from the public eye until death had removed the object of his malignity and the refutation which would have covered the calumniator with confusion and shame. Mr. Jefferson's reputation stands on a foundation of adamant; while the friends of Col. Burr have done the latter no kindness in dragging out to the purient curiosity of the public, the dark passions and mortified pride which appear to have racked the bosom of that disappointed man for the last thirty years of his life.

The truth is Mr. Jefferson's principles stand like a wall of fire in the pathway of the federal party. They never can carry their principles into power until the influence and doctrines of Thomas Jefferson have lost their hold on the public mind. Thence it is that on the first trifling success, federalism throws off the mask and pours out its maledictions on the character and principles of that great patriarch of democracy. Temporary success they can gain for a time by putting themselves in a false position and getting up a feigned issue before the people. They may take advantage of some popular question of policy and ride into power in a few States, but intoxicated with success, federalism soon shows its cloven foot, and is driven by the withering rebuke of public censure to cover up again its deformities and lie in wait until an occasion presents itself—when it assumes a new disguise and, under new pretences, is found again in the field as a political combatant full of its original hatred of democracy.

Mr. Webster, it is said, once made a pilgrimage to the tomb of Jefferson, to propitiate the feelings of the great mass of the people, who have been outraged by the abuse heaped on that patriots character by the Federal leaders. It is well known, that Mr. Webster lavished all the resources of his eloquence in an eulogy on the public character and services of Mr. Jefferson. This acquiescence in public opinion was extorted from the Federal party by an irresistable necessity. Mr. Jefferson's opinions, founded on the basis of truth, had obtained a perfect mastery of the public mind. Not until his authority over the popular judgment should be broken, could Federalism hope to triumph.—The man whose motto was "resistence to tyrants is obedience to Heaven," and who waged war against every tyranny over the mind of man, is not one whose principles can tolerate the dogmas of Federalism, nor whose memory can be cheerished while the tenets of the school of Hamilton and Ames have any solid foothold in the popular mind. This Federalism well knows, and would now lay the axe at the root of the homage of the American people to the principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON. The calumnies of *Aaron Burr* find an appropriate response in the bosoms of those who have yielded only through fear to the overwhelming evidence of the popular attachment to the doctrines of which the sage Monticello was the great Apostle. At the first signal of a new assault on Jefferson and lifted up by the trifling success in a few recent elections, they raise their heads, one after another, like the little four footed slimy animals—neither flesh nor fish—to croak out their harsh discord, when a stone has disturbed the surface of the stagnant pool.

The devotion of the American people to Mr. Jefferson is no blind homage to him as a man of splendid endowments and patriotic services. He was an intrepid and masterly advocate of the GREAT PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, principles, which belong to human nature, and which can no more be suppressed than any law of the natural or moral world.—He was the great apostle of EQUAL RIGHTS.—He waged war against all Monopolies. He vindicated every where, the right of free discussion and the undoubted capacity of mankind for self-government. He would have struck off every shackle that fettered the free movement of the human mind, and having an unfailing reliance on the wisdom and virtue of the great mass, he would not consent to lodge the destiny of our free institutions in any factitious interests or artificial arrangements, but only in the hands of the people. These are the principles that have imbued the American Democracy with a filial reverence for Thomas Jefferson. These are the principles too that must be discredited before Federalism can gain a permanent ascendency;—and hence these new attempts, through the calumnies of Aaron Burr, to undermine his reputation as the only avenue to power. Had the principles of Jefferson been faithfully practiced, and on all occasions been rigidly adhered to, federalism would never have been emboldened to make this new assault on the great apostle of American Democracy—and the Author of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

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## NEW AND VALUABLE PATET TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance will [illegible] truss to fit, by sending the [illegible] inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

### *RECOMMENDATIONS.*

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN. M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing having this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 1836. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours is haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

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GOLD' PATENT

## PREMIUM OVENS,

*For Families, Boarding Houses and Hotels.*

THE subscribers having purcased the right of making and vending this Oven, now offer it to the public, and respectfully invite all, to call and examine for themselves. The reputation of this oven is fully established in New York, Philadelphia, and various other places, both city and country. At the last Fair of the American Institute, by the use of principles previously secured by the Patentee, it was so improved, that on *actual experiment* and without *hesitation* it received the first Premium; altho it had to compete with one made SINGLE by a gentleman who had gained much celebrity for his improvements.

*ADVANTAGES OF THIS OVEN OVER SINGLE ONES.*

1st. *In Durability.* It is of Russia iron and double; the two being so locked together and braced in numerous places between the parts, that its strength is sufficient to sustain the weight of 500 pounds, and in the opinion of good judges will last 20 years

2d. *Economy.* The confined air, which occupies about the space of one inch between the two, is so perfect a non-conductor, that much less fuel is necessary.

3. *Uniformity.* The baking and roasting is even, and in weather of the extremest heat or cold *always* the same. Therefore, is not liable to the objections to single and reflecting ovens.

4th. *Pleasantness.* The external brightness of this remains from year to year.

5th, *Health and comfort.* It is used in the summer without heating those near it.

6th, *Economy united with Health.* As the heat escapes only at the bottom; it is sufficiently intense (by closing the fire place) to warm the feet of a circle of persons as well as by a kitchen fire, besides being always ready to bake, roast, boil or fry. NATHAN WINSLOW & CO.

May 11, 1837.

The above for sale by the subscriber who is agent for the article. W. E. GOODNOW.

*Also*,—SHEET LEAD, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. constantly on hand for customers,

Norway, June 3, 1837.

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At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

REUEL WASHBURN, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Amos Perley, late of Canton, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

*Ordered*,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the second day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

16 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

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THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

*GEORGE BRIGGS,*

late of Hartford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to GEORGE BRIGGS.

Hartford, Sept. 21, 1837. 3w14

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### *Guardian's Sale.*

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction (unless previously disposed of at private sale) on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the Real Estate of Willibee Russell, late of Newry, in said County, deceased. Sale for the benefit of the minor heirs of said Willibee Russell. Said Estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased Terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale

POLLY RUSSELL, Guardian.

Newry, Nov. 16, 1837. *3w14

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DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

*Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache*

## SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache It operates to purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts per Bottle.*

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DOCT. MARSHALL'S

**Vegetable Indian Black PLASTER.**

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy.—*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

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DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

**JAUNDICE ELIXER.**

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a foul state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion—*Price, 37½ cts,*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,——DENMARK

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Denmark in the County of Oxford and State of Maine that the same are taxed for the year A. D. 1837 in the bills committed to the undersigned for collection.

| Owner's Names unknown, | No of Lot. | No. of Range, | No. of Acres, | Value. | Tax. | Deficient highway. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $ | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| James Osgood, | | 2 E. | 130 | 260 | 3,50 | | |
| " " | | 3 " | 120 | 175 | 2,36 | | |
| " " | | 6 " | 39 | 39 | ,53 | | |
| " " | | 11 " | 35 | 35 | ,47 | | |
| " " | | 17 " | 179 | 179 | 2,41 | | |
| " " | | 2 G. | 49 | 49 | ,66 | | |
| " " | | 3 uk. | 67 | 67 | ,89 | | |
| " " Fessenden lot | 46 | " | 95 | 100 | 1,35 | | |
| " " B. Richardson lot. | | | 50 | 75 | 1,01 | | |
| " " | | uk. uk. | 100 | 100 | 1,35 | | |
| " " | | " " | 29 | 50 | ,67 | | |
| " " | | " " | 70 | 80 | 1,08 | | 16,28 |
| Phineas Ingalls, | | " " | 100 | 250 | 3 37 | | 3,37 |
| John Pike, part of Dagger Meadow | | " " | 175 | 175 | 2,36 | | 2,36 |
| Ellen Hubbard, do. | | " " | 125 | 125 | 1,69 | | 1,69 |
| Stephen Pease, | | 21 " | 100 | 100 | 1,35 | | |
| " " | | 23 " | 100 | 150 | 2,02 | 1,58 | |
| " " | | 24 " | 100 | 100 | 1,35 | | 6,30 |
| John Pike, | 1-2 | 35 " | 50 | 40 | ,54 | | ,54 |
| Job K. Pike, | 1-2 | 36 " | 50 | 30 | ,41 | ,14 | ,55 |
| Towl & Gordon, | 1-3 | 36 " | 13 1-3 | 17 | ,23 | | ,23 |
| Amos & Eleazar Barrell, | | | 26 | 26 | ,35 | | |
| do Osgood land, | | | 100 | 175 | 2,36 | | 2,71 |
| Abraham York, | 10 | " | 100 | 70 | ,94 | ,31 | 1,25 |
| Henry Carson Jordan farm, | | | 50 | 100 | 1,35 | ,45 | 1,80 |
| Levi Brown, & Co. part of College lot. | | | 175 | 300 | 4,05 | 1,35 | 5,40 |
| Hugh Bennet, part of E Berry farm, | | | 71 | 325 | 4,39 | | 4,39 |
| Samuel Stickney, Boston Pond lot | | | 23 | 11 | ,15 | | ,15 |
| James Walker, Jr. Guardian, joining Pleasant Pond. | | | 30 | 30 | ,41 | | ,41 |
| Southen & Weston, Daniel Lot lot. | | | 95 | 150 | 2,02 | | 2,02 |
| Nathan Church, Walker lot, | | | 100 | 100 | 1,35 | | |
| do Pitman lot No. 5, | | | 100 | 100 | 1,35 | | |
| do Gore of land joining E W. Osgood, | | | 25 | 25 | ,34 | | 3,04 |
| Nathaniel Hale, | 1-2 | 51 | 37 | 1-2 75 | 1,01 | | 1,01 |
| Sawyer & Chase, or owner unknown, | | | 100 | 100 | 1,35 | | 1,35 |
| Tyler P. Poor, | 1-4 | 11 | 25 | 20 | ,27 | ,09 | ,36 |
| Leander Poor, | 1-4 | 7 uk. | 18 | 15 | ,20 | | |
| " " | | 8 " | 19 | 15 | ,20 | | |
| " " | | 11 " | 25 | 20 | ,27 | ,32 | |
| " " | | 15 " | 25 | 20 | ,27 | | 1,20 |
| Alex'r R. Bradley, | 1-4 | 7 " | 18 | 15 | ,20 | | |
| " " | | 8 | 19 | 15 | ,20 | | |
| " " | | 11 | 25 | 20 | ,27 | | |
| " " | | 15 | 25 | 20 | ,27 | | ,94 |
| Ellis Busher, Osgood land, | | | 1000 | 5600 | 75,60 | | 75,60 |
| Ira Crocker, & Co. 1-2 Boston Hills, | | | 500 | 1000 | 13,50 | | 13,50 |
| Mark Deering farm, | | | 61 | 350 | 4,72 | | 4,72 |
| Andrew C. Lord, | | 38 | 100 | 275 | 3,71 | 1,90 | 5,61 |
| Philip Richardson part of Treadwell lot, | | | 20 | 30 | ,41 | | ,41 |
| Nathaniel S Littlefield, Pingree land, | | | 172 | 325 | 4,39 | | 4,39 |
| Joshua H Marran, part of No 41 and house | | | unk. | 250 | 3,37 | ,82 | 4,19 |

Unless the above taxes and costs are paid on or before the first Monday of March next at ten o'clock A. M. so much of each of said lots of land will be sold at the store of Gibson & Ingalls, in said Denmark, as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes and all necessary cost. AMOS POOR, Collector of Denmark.

Nov. 3, 1837. *3w14

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## For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late EZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft —2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Priviledge.*

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wood* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

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STOVES! STOVES!!

JUST received, and will be kept constantly on hand a good assortment of "The Improved Rotary," "Rathburn's" and the "Perfect Premium" COOKING STOVES, also, box Stoves, Ovens, Sheet Iron, sheet Lead, sheet Zinc, Stove Funnel, &c. &c. Persons wishing to buy are invited to call. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept 1, 1836. tf 3

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## *Advertisement.*

CALVIN BUCKNAM, of Hebron, Oxford County, has this day committed to me the subscriber, a Black Mare, about 12 or 13 years old, to [illegible] said Mare the said Bucknam [illegible] in Hebron is an extra, on Wednesday the 22d inst —The owner is requested to take her away and pay what is legally and justly demandable.

CORNELIUS BARROWS, } Pound Keeper of Hebron.

Hebron, Nov. 26, 1837. *3w14

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## BRASS KETTLES.

A Prime assortment of BRASS KETTLES, just received and for sale by the subscriber,—Cheap.

W. E GOODNOW

Norway-Village, Oct. 2, 1837 tf3

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### *Administrator's Sale.*

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the whole of the real estate of David Abbott late of Rumford, deceased, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of land, with House, Barn and Saw Mill situated on Concord River in Rumford, subject to the Widows dower in the same. Sale to be at the house of said deceased on Wednesday, November 29th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale. TIMOTHY WALKER, Admr.

Rumford, October 17, 1837. 6w11

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## *TAKEN UP.*

CAME into the enclosure of Robert Pike, Tavern keeper at Welchville, one black Mare, short switch tail, supposed to be six or seven years old, and committed to pound by the said Pike. The owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away BENJ. F. PERRY, Pound Keeper.

Welchville, Nov 9, 1837. 14

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### *SCHOOL BOOKS.*

A Good assortment. Traders and School Teachers supplied by the dozen on reasonable terms.

W. E GOODNOW.

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## *Caution!*

THE subscriber having contracted to support all the poor of the town of Oxford, who were such on the sixteenth of March last, for one year, and having made suitable provision for them, hereby forbids all persons from harboring or furnishing them with supplies, as he will pay no expenses that they may incur

DAVID WEBBER

Oxford, Nov. 13, 1837. 14

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## Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

All orders promtly attended to.

Sept. 26, 1836.

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## NOTICE.

I HEREBY relinquish to my son, Simon F Andrews a minor, his time till he is twenty-one years old, with liberty to act and trade for himself. And I shall not hereafter claim any of his wages or earnings.

ABRAHAM ANDREWS.

Fryeburg, October 23, 1837 *3w14

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WANTED

TWO Boys, apprentices to the *Printing Business*, that can come well recommended, for industry and habits—to such good encouragement will be given.

Apply to the subscriber. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village Nov. 10, 1837 3w14

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SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village Feb. 20, 1837. tf

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PURIFY THE BLOOD!

*DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED*

## Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to *any Family Medicine* ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, headache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stupor, and all those very afflicting complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, or all impurities of the blood

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of *Materia Medica* in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success" The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without it if to obtain it cost a sovereign. None are genuine unless signed "Dr. Hoffman" in his own hand writing.—Price 50 cts. in a box.

*Note.*—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking the "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in wine or wine

*Great German Restorative or*

## Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Cologne, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles $1; small do. 50 cents.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837. tf 49

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### *PAPER HANGINGS.*

A new assortment of PAPER HANGINGS just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, July 11, 1837. tf

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### *Administrator's Sale.*

TO be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Buckfield, by license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, on Saturday, the 30th day of December next, at one of the clock P M so much of the Real Estate of which Henry Buck, late of Buckfield, deceased, died seized and possessed, as will produce the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty one cents, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.

MAHALA BUCK, Administrator.

Buckfield, Nov. 13, 1837, 3 w 14

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### Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the real estate of Joseph Smith, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises on Saturday the eighteenth day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will produce the sum of One Hundred and Eighty Five Dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges Said estate consists of a part of the homestead farm of said deceased Terms of sale made known at time of sale. PEREZ T. RECORD, Admr.

Hebron, Oct. 17, 1837. 3w11

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## BUFFALO ROBES!

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, cheap.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 25, 1837. tf 15

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## Consumption!

DR. REALFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chillness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Long Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure.

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and, give to it, a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and promoting comfort.

Common Colds are frequently removed in a few hours

"Even though, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic Debility, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to the house for days and weeks together, she feels that nothing gives her such relief as Realfe's Asthmatic Pills do—causing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her refreshful rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which good people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and seem fact to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole boxes, 30 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

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DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. On recent sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Water, after every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the newly celebrated medicines prepared by him. e5p1j

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No 21s]

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THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

*ARNOLD S. WHITTEMORE,*

late of Jay, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ARNOLD WHITTEMORE.

Jay, Nov. 23, 1837. 3w16

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

DANIEL BEAN, Administrator on the estate of James Steele late of Brownfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

*Ordered*,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the sixteenth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w16 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven—

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Administrator of the estate of Richard Peabody, late of Hartford in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

*Ordered*,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

16 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

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*At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty eighth day of Nov in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

GEORGE BRIGGS, Administrator of the estate of George Briggs, late of Hartford, in said county, deceased having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

*Ordered*,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

16 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

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## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of HUBBARD & HOWE, are requested to make payment by the first of January next to Jeremiah Howe 2d. or their Notes and Accounts will be left with an Attorney for collection. JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d.

HIRAM HUBBARD.

Norway, Oct 21, 1837. 11

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*DR. Wm. EVANS'*

**Camomile & Aperient Pills.**

A prime article just received at the Oxford Bookstore.

June 27, 1837. tf 46

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### *India Rubber Over Shoes,*

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber.

W. E GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 25, 1837. tf 15

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LEVI STOWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed from Dixfield to Paris.

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### *Sheriff's Sale.*

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the sixth day of January next—1838, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of John Harris in Bethel, all the right in equity of redemption which William H. Pingree has to redeem a certain farm or parcel of land situated in Albany in said County, and being a part of lots numbered two in the fourth and fifth range of lots in said town, containing one hundred acres, more or less, the same being mortgaged to Polla Rawson, by deed dated March 16, 1836, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars and interest; and for a more particular description reference is had to the Registry of Deeds, Book 47 Page 514

ASA THAYER, Jr Deputy Sheriff.

Norway, Dec. 4, 1837. 4w17

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## Almanacs for 1838.

ROBINSON'S ALMANAC for 1838, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, single or by the dozen, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1837. tf8